
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



1948

317.298 G75384

GT. BRIT. COLONIAL OFFICE
Annual report on Trinidad & Tobago
for the year 1948.

THE LIBRARY



CLASS

317.298

BOOK

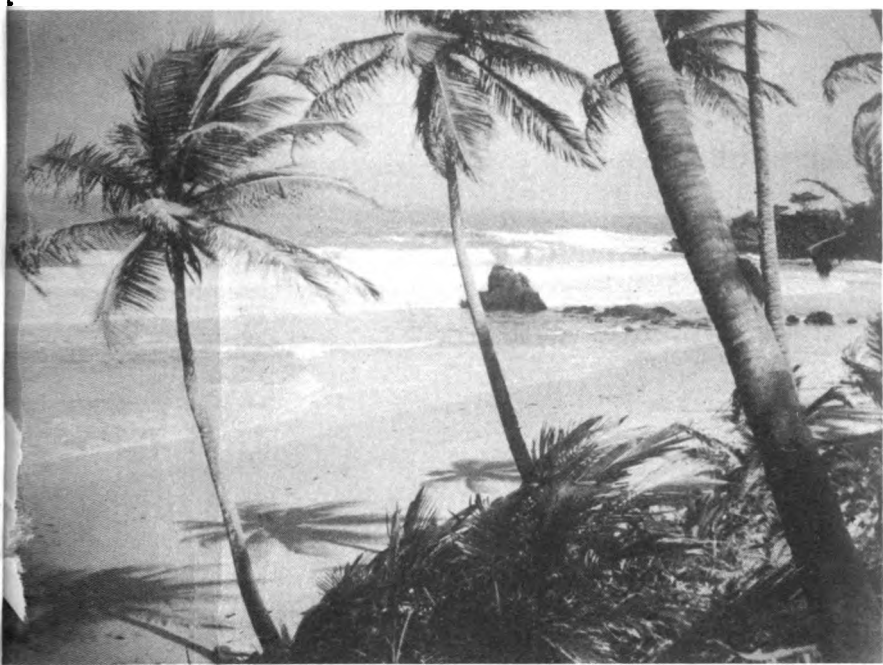
G798t

1948



COLONIAL

Trinidad & Tobago 1948



LONDON: H. K. Lewis

PRICE 5s. 0d. NET

THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS
which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after
suspension in 1940) is being continued with those
relating to 1948.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates
for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with
some additions, be the same as for the previous year
(see list on cover page 3).

ANNUAL REPORT ON TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

FOR THE YEAR

1948

Contents

	PAGE
PART I General Review of the Year 1948	I
PART II CHAPTER 1 Population	9
CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	12
CHAPTER 3 Public Finance and Taxation	20
CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking	27
CHAPTER 5 Commerce	28
CHAPTER 6 Production	40
CHAPTER 7 Social Services	49
CHAPTER 8 Legislation	67
CHAPTER 9 Justice	72
CHAPTER 10 Public Utilities and Public Works	86
CHAPTER 11 Communications	99
PART III CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate	109
CHAPTER 2 History	111
CHAPTER 3 Administration	117
CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures	126
CHAPTER 5 Newspapers and Periodicals	126
CHAPTER 6 Bibliography	129
MAP	<i>At end</i>

LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1950

PRINTED IN TRINIDAD

Crown Copyright Reserved

'
**The cover illustration shows a view of Balandra Bay,
one of Trinidad's famous beaches**

317.298
G 798t

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
FOR THE YEAR 1948
PART I

THIS report gives a summary of important events in the Colony during the year 1948. Among these events was the opening on 5th July at St. Clair of the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute—first of its kind in the British Commonwealth and Empire—by the Right Honourable Lord Hankey, Chairman of the Colonial Products Research Council. The opening function was performed in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Shaw, K.C.M.G., and a representative gathering which included distinguished Empire scientists and delegates from other countries.

2. Another notable event was the visit to the Colony, during the period 9th to 18th October, of units of the Home Fleet commanded by Admiral Sir Rhoderick B. McGregor, K.C.B., D.S.O., flying his Flag in H.M.S. "Duke of York". A special entertainment committee was formed and special funds were voted. The committee and its sub-committees with the help of the municipalities of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, games clubs and social clubs, the oil and sugar industries and commercial houses spared no efforts to ensure the Navy a real welcome and an enjoyable stay. All sections of the populace vied with one another in giving expression to the admiration and affection with which the Royal Navy is traditionally regarded in the Colonies in peace and in war. Many people, too, gave private hospitality in their homes to the visitors who much appreciated these kindnesses. The Navy responded in full measure by throwing open the ships to public inspection—an opportunity of which large crowds availed themselves—and by dispensing generous hospitality aboard. The visit, short though it was, will long be remembered in the Colony.

1322264

3. Except for a brief period of about four weeks when he was called to London by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for consultation regarding new constitutional proposals for the Colony, His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Shaw, K.C.M.G., directed the administration throughout the year.

Constitutional Reform :

4. The year under review was a period of considerable political awakening in Trinidad and Tobago. Meetings demanding "self-government" were held in city squares and popular meeting places throughout the Colony, and Government was bombarded with resolutions, many showing more enthusiasm than grasp of the issues.

5. The committee appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Lennox O'Reilly, Kt., K.C., to consider reform of the Colony's constitution, presented its report early in the year. The majority report of this committee signed by 17 members, recommended *inter alia* a single chamber legislature, consisting of eighteen elected members, six nominated by the Governor and three officials, and an Executive Council consisting of six elected, three nominated and three official members. A resolution moved on behalf of Government by the Honourable Albert Gomes (Member for North Port-of-Spain), urging approval of these recommendations with certain important amendments proposed by Government including the increase of the elected members of the Executive Council to seven—a majority in that Council—was passed by a majority vote of eight to five in the Legislature on 3rd May. The three official members of the Council did not vote.

6. A minority report seeking immediate responsible government for the Colony was submitted by the Honourable Dr. P. V. Solomon. This report was also discussed in the Legislative Council as the result of an amendment moved by the Honourable Victor Bryan (Member for the Counties of St. David, St. Andrew, Nariva and Mayaro) to the motion seeking the adoption of the recommendations contained in the minority report. The amendment was rejected by the same 8 to 5 majority. Four elected members of the Legislative Council—Honourable Dr. P. V. Solomon (South Port-of-Spain), Honourable Albert Gomes (North Port-of-Spain), the Honourable A. P. T. James (Tobago) and the Honourable Victor Bryan (Eastern Counties)—and one nominated member, Honour-

able L. C. Hannays, K.C., subsequently proceeded to London to discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Colonial Office officials the proposals for the new constitution. The Honourable R. Joseph (Member for San Fernando) who was already in London was also a party to the discussions.

7. On 30th August, His Excellency the Governor on the invitation of the Secretary of State left the Colony for the United Kingdom for the same purpose. He returned on 1st October.

8. Various political bodies in the Colony also sent delegates to the United Kingdom to make representations regarding the constitution.

9. At the end of the year the Secretary of State's decision regarding the constitution had not yet been announced.

10. The Legislature, on 16th January, on motions by the Acting Colonial Secretary, approved the 14 resolutions on closer association of the British West Indian Colonies, which were passed at the Montego Bay Conference in Jamaica in September 1947.

11. Addressing the Legislative Council on 16th April, His Excellency the Governor spoke on local government reform as well as of constitutional reforms of the central Government. He said "It is no secret that political developments of an interesting and important kind are not far away. First there is the committee, under the chairmanship of the Solicitor-General, which was set up following a resolution of this Council, on local government throughout the Colony excluding the City of Port-of-Spain and the Municipal Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima. I regard the work of this committee as profoundly significant and important, and I look forward with interest to receiving the report. One cannot travel around this country without being struck by the absence outside of the three main towns, of a comprehensive system of executive local authorities responsible within their restricted areas of jurisdiction for the management of the local, but by no means trivial affairs of the people. This void seems to me to be the more paradoxical in the light of the fact that universal adult suffrage was recently introduced into the Colony; indeed the County Councils, which are advisory but not executive bodies, were elected upon it. Personally I am convinced that the inauguration of some system of executive local authority is an urgent necessity in the suburban areas, small towns, and rural

districts. I look to the Spurling Committee to point us the way to a rational and acceptable solution of this problem. Meanwhile they may be left with our confidence to their heavy task''.

Disturbances :

12. Stoppages of work accompanied by acts of intimidation and sabotage occurred in the sugar industry early in the year. At the beginning of March the situation was such that with a view to protecting persons from intimidation and allowing them in a peaceful atmosphere to make their own decisions about returning to work a proclamation was issued under section 59 (1) of the Summary Offences Ordinance prohibiting in the counties of Victoria and Caroni the carrying of torches, the beating of drums and the use of other noisy instruments, the holding of processions and the assemblage of unruly crowds. It shortly became evident that these restrictions were not sufficient to deal with the situation which had developed and seemed likely to get worse and on the 11th March a state of emergency was, by proclamation under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, declared to exist in the abovementioned counties and in the County of St. Patrick. In addition orders were made under the same Ordinance to control and restrict the movements in these counties of certain disaffected persons who were known to be stirring up trouble. At about the same time that these measures were taken the sugar manufacturers and the recognised trade union of the sugar workers reached agreement after protracted negotiations for wage increases in the industry amounting over-all to 12 per cent. and involving an additional cost of approximately \$600,000 per annum.

13. The stoppages of work continued on a gradually diminishing scale until the end of April accompanied by malicious setting fire to cane fields which resulted in the wanton burning of over 40,000 tons of cane, about one half of which was a total loss. The stoppages were confined to the sugar industry but in the oilfields where the labour situation remained otherwise normal there were acts of sabotage, attempted sabotage and lawlessness attributed to the group of agitators responsible for the unrest in the sugar industry. On 17th March a small Police party found it necessary to use firearms when faced by a threatening mob in the oilfields area. From then on there was a marked improvement in the general situation.

14. The state of emergency was declared at an end by the Governor on the 6th July.

Revenue :

15. When the budget for 1948 was being prepared it was feared that the Colony was facing a financial crisis. The cost of flour had risen considerably and it was at one time estimated that \$6,300,000 would be required in 1948 for subsidization of certain essential foodstuffs in order to prevent an increase in the cost of living. In addition, in anticipation of the raising of a loan, large sums had been expended from surplus balances.

16. In order to balance the budget it was necessary to abolish a number of posts and curtail certain social and other services. The approved estimates provided for revenue of \$37,900,000 and expenditure of \$37,700,000.

17. Owing however to considerable increases in revenue from Customs duties and income tax the final figures revealed revenue \$45,300,000, expenditure \$38,600,000 and a surplus on the year's working of \$6,700,000.

18. During the year two loans totalling \$17,179,784 were raised and this enabled considerable sums which had been met from surplus balances in the first instance to be charged to loan funds.

19. The accumulated surplus at the end of 1947 was therefore increased to \$20,233,000 at the end of 1948.

20. The total public debt of the Colony at the end of 1948 was \$34,151,947 of which \$3,825,728 was raised on behalf of His Majesty's Government and \$13,055,794 on behalf of other authorities.

Expenditure :

21. The approved estimate of expenditure for the year 1948 was \$37,725,728, excluding development schemes, which amounted to \$538,300. The revised expenditure was \$38,685,297 being \$959,569 more than had been estimated. Actual expenditure was \$38,610,998.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FINANCED WHOLLY OR IN PART
FROM LOANS :

22. A memorandum indicating general progress of the major development works in the Colony undertaken by Government, revealed that at September, 1948, it was estimated that over \$18,000,000 had been expended on schemes for hospital buildings, road communications, aerodrome improvements, water supplies, land acquisition, irrigation and drainage. It was estimated that \$8,000,000 had been spent from revenue and \$10,000,000 from loan funds.

23. The expenditure proposed for 1949 for schemes in progress amounted to \$2,564,180. This sum was voted from loan funds.

24. Plans had been laid for the carrying out of much more development work but owing to the lack of funds these works had to be postponed and are now included in the Colony's development plan which is in the course of preparation.

25. During the year 1948 the progress of work on those schemes in progress was satisfactory. The following is a short review of work on the main schemes as at the end of 1948.

(i) *Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain :*

(a) Casualty and Kitchen Block—95 per cent. complete :

The structural work on this project has been completed and the administrative section occupied about three months ago. The remaining portions are progressing satisfactorily but final completion will depend on the arrival of the necessary equipment and apparatus from abroad.

(b) Nurses' Home—99 per cent. complete :

This project has been completed with the exception of the refrigerating plant and the connection of steam and hot water facilities.

(c) Porters' Lodge and New Entrance—99 per cent. complete :

The buildings are completed but a small section of the railing is still to be fixed. The contractor has had some difficulty in obtaining proper material for this work.

(d) New Laundry and Boiler House—70 per cent. complete :

Work on this project is progressing satisfactorily in spite of the shortage and difficulty in obtaining suitable materials. The mechanical plant and machinery to be installed will take care of the needs of a 600-650 bed hospital as is envisaged for the future. The boiler plant, in addition to supplying steam for laundering purposes and for the steam cooking equipment in the main and nurses' hostel kitchens will also supply hot water throughout the institution.

(ii) *Colonial Hospital, San Fernando :*

			<i>Percentage completion</i>
(a)	Foundation to main block	...	80 per cent.
(b)	Superstructure		Not yet started
(c)	Nurses' Hostel, Contracts "A"		
	to "D"		99 per cent.

(a) Foundation to main block, and

(b) Superstructure :

This building as originally designed is a four storey structure providing accommodation for approximately 500 beds when completed. It will serve the entire southern section of the Colony and provide modern hospital facilities with Out-Patients, Casualty and X-ray Departments.

Due to the geological formation of the sub-strata of the San Fernando area the foundations had to be carefully designed and constructed.

In view of the costly foundation work and the strained financial position of the Colony it has been decided to modify the design of the superstructure by eliminating as far as possible all non-essential and luxurious fittings in order to reduce the cost to a minimum.

(c) Nurses' Hostel :

This project is completed except for minor electrical installations to service the electrically operated kitchen equipment, which are now in hand.

The Hostel provides living accommodation for two hundred and ten (210) nurses with communal dining room, recreation room, lecture room, visitors' rooms and a sick bay for twelve (12) nurses.

Due to the unstable nature of the substrata deep, heavy and costly foundations were required. The estimated final cost of this project is placed at \$684,600.00.

(iii) *Tuberculosis Sanatorium* :

This scheme provides for the construction of a central administration block, male and female blocks, and includes dispensary, laboratory, kitchen, garage, nurses' hostel, laundry and boiler house. Construction will be carried out in two stages. Stage I, 158 beds is estimated to cost \$1,644,000. Work on the administration and ward blocks is now 99 per cent. complete.

The nurses' hostel and the senior medical officers' quarters are over 90 per cent. complete. Plans have been revised for the laundry and boiler house to effect a saving of approximately \$6,000 to \$10,000 on the estimate of \$116,000 and tenders will soon be called for. The matrons' and sisters' quarters and junior staff quarters have not yet been commenced. It is estimated that \$483,021 will complete Stage I.

(iv) *Caura Water Scheme* :

Work on this project was held up during a review of the Colony's finances and has not been resumed except for certain essential maintenance work. The project has been included in the list of works contained in the Colony's draft development plan to be financed with new moneys.

(v) *The Tobago Island-wide scheme :*

This is a scheme to provide about 850,000 gallons of water per day to the majority of towns and villages in the Tobago Island-Ward, consisting of a dam, filtration plant and trunk and distribution mains throughout the island. It is anticipated that the dam will be completed in June 1949.

The following comments relate to work done up to and in 1948 :—

The work on the up and down stream fills was approximately 85 per cent. complete. The corewall was completed in February, and the apron and protective works at the down stream end in April. The clearing of the impounding area has begun and most of the heavy timber has already been cut. Final clearing of bush and stumping has been postponed until the dam is ready for impounding water. There was a slow-down from June 1948, due to shortage of transport and very heavy rains. Until the filtration plant has been installed the purity of the water from the dam in the rainy season must be open to doubt. As a result of the decision that no funds should be made available for anything except the completion of the Dam, pending a review of the Colony's financial position, work on the design of the remainder of the scheme was held up for some months but orders have now been placed for materials for the filtration plant and mains.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

26. According to the census taken on the 9th April, 1946, the population of the Colony was 557,970 persons, of whom Trinidad contained 530,809 and Tobago 27,161. In 1931 the total population was 412,783 of whom 387,425 were in Trinidad and 25,358 in Tobago. The increase in 15 years was 35.2 per cent. The population on 31st December, 1948, was estimated to be 602,814.

27. The following table shows the population of the principal towns and county divisions and waters of the Colony as ascertained by the census taken for the years 1931 and 1946 and as estimated at 31st December, 1948.

	<i>Census</i> 1931	<i>Census</i> 1946	<i>Estimated</i> 31st Dec., 1948
City of Port-of-Spain (now inclusive of St. James which was included in the City from 1st June, 1938)	70,334	92,793	100,251
Town of San Fernando	14,353	28,842	31,161
Borough of Arima	5,085	8,069	8,717
County of St. George (exclusive of Port-of-Spain and Arima) ...	85,904	137,947	149,035
Eastern Counties :			
Mayaro	4,037	4,196	4,533
Nariva	10,809	11,815	12,763
St. Andrew	23,340	23,285	25,157
St. David	5,664	5,037	5,441
County of Caroni	51,193	61,739	66,702
County of Victoria (exclusive of San Fernando)	69,086	87,383	94,407
County of St. Patrick	46,531	69,170	74,729
Ward of Tobago	25,358	27,161	29,343
Waters of the Colony	1,089	533	575
 TOTAL	 412,783	 557,970	 602,814

Marriages :

28. The number of marriages recorded during 1948 was 3,463 of which 2,776 were contracted under the Marriage Ordinance, Ch. 29. No. 2; 167 under the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance, Ch. 29. No. 4 and 520 under the Hindu Marriage Ordinance, No. 13 of 1946. The marriage rate per thousand on the entire population was 11.65 as compared with 11.38 in 1947 and 11.48 in 1946.

Births :

29. The number of births registered during 1948 was 23,940 of which 12,232 were boys and 11,708 were girls. The birth rate per thousand was 40.25 as compared with 38.68 in 1947 and 38.64 in 1946. For the five-year period 1944 to 1948 the mean rate was 39.09.

Deaths :

30. The number of deaths registered in 1948 was 7,293 of which 3,847 were males and 3,446 were females. The death rate per thousand was 12.26 as compared with 13.55 in 1947 and 13.73 in 1946. For the five-year period 1944 to 1948 the mean rate was 13.37.

Infant Mortality :

31. The number of children who died before completing their first year was 1,807 of whom 981 were boys and 826 girls. The death rate of children under one year per thousand live births, usually referred to as the infant mortality rate was 75.48 as compared with 81.46 in 1947 and 78.56 in 1946. For the five-year period 1944 to 1948 the mean rate was 79.95.

Causes of Death :

32. The principal causes of death were :

	1946	1947	1948
enteric fever	91	99	67
influenza	20	4	15
malaria	355	217	177
dysentery	37	96	30
pulmonary tuberculosis ...	553	542	532
syphilis	82	78	51
cancer	257	257	306
cerebral haemorrhage and apoplexy	280	260	275
infantile convulsions	39	27	27
cardiac and valvular diseases...	584	550	471
bronchitis	351	322	246
broncho-pneumonia	205	263	276
lobar pneumonia	134	105	90
pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	80	70	65
diarrhoea and enteritis	400	497	335
ankylostomiasis	54	45	27
nephritis	338	322	243
diseases of the puerperal state	94	108	85
diseases of early infancy ...	926	946	948
old age	585	649	514

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Employment :

33. The sugar industry continued to be the largest single field of employment in the Colony though its labour force had not returned to pre-war level. A substantial number of sugar workers had been drawn to wartime construction work, many of whom were subsequently lost to the industry. The average number employed by sugar companies per fortnight during the crop season declined from 19,235 in 1947 to 17,815 in 1948. These figures do not however furnish a complete picture of the number of work-people engaged in the industry since, besides a high labour turnover, an appreciable portion (about 35 per cent. in 1948) of the canes ground each year is grown by canefarmers who in many instances are themselves employers of labour.

34. Other important agricultural products of the Colony are cocoa, coconuts and citrus fruits. It was estimated that during 1948 the number of workers employed on cocoa, coconut and citrus estates was about 16,000.

35. The level of employment in the oil industry rose from 14,000 in 1947 to 15,000 in 1948, and in the asphalt industry from 600 to 670. Under experimental port registration schemes initiated during 1948 the average number of stevedores, launchmen, lightermen, trimmers and tally clerks employed by private firms was stabilized at around 1,360 and the number of dockers employed by Government 1,300. In addition to dockers there were about 9,000 industrial workers employed by Government mainly in the Works and Hydraulics and the Railway Departments.

36. A large number, returned at approximately 10,000 in the 1946 population census, were employed in other industries and services including general engineering, quarrying, electricity and water supply, building and construction ; the manufacture of shirts, clothing, ice, beer, stout, cigarettes, aerated water drinks, furniture, bricks, tiles, soap and edible oil. About 7,000 were estimated to be engaged in the distributive trades and over 10,000 in various forms of domestic service in hotels, restaurants and private homes. The number of local civilians employed on the United States bases declined from 3,500 at the end of 1947 to 2,994 at the corresponding period of 1948.

37. With regard to the aspect of industrial expansion, operations were started on the construction of a bauxite transfer station which will, on completion, be the most modern in the world. 300 workers were engaged on this project and it was estimated that the station would offer permanent employment for about 200 men. Construction was started also on the erection of a plant for the manufacture of bottles.

Wages and hours of work :

38. Cultivation workers in agriculture are mainly paid on a task or piece-work basis, and the sizes of tasks and systems of payment vary between estate and estate according to differences in conditions. Considerations such as the nature of the soil to be worked and the quality of the work required produce disparity in rates or sizes of tasks as between field and field.

39. In the sugar industry, the rates for task work were increased by six cents, and for time and piece work in cultivation operations by twelve per cent. on the 1947 basic rates. Workpeople employed in sugar factories received an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour on the 1947 basic time rate. The introduction of these improved rates resulted in an increase of about \$600,000 per annum in the wages bill of the sugar estates.

40. Owing to the varying task work rates and number of hours worked which depend largely on the inclination of the individual it is difficult in the absence of comprehensive statistics to give a figure which would represent a true average of the daily earnings of field workers. Variation in rates and earnings obtains between factories also where employment is on a time basis.

41. In accordance with a recommendation by Mr. F. W. Dalley in his report on local trade union organisation and industrial relations in 1947, a commission under the chairmanship of Lord Soulbury was appointed by His Excellency the Governor in August, 1948, "to enquire and report on the organisation of the sugar industry with particular reference to the means of production, wages structure and working conditions, and to make recommendations".

42. The recommendations of the commission, whose report was submitted in December, included the following :—

- (a) So far as is possible, tasks and rates be standardised throughout the sugar industry.
- (b) Immediate steps be taken by the employers to initiate informal and confidential discussions with the representatives of trade unions on the proposals of the employers for standardising tasks and rates.
- (c) The basic wage rates and the cost of living bonus be consolidated for field and factory workers.
- (d) Government proceed without delay to introduce legislation, on the lines of the proposals in draft, for the establishment of wages councils and if necessary, to set up a commission of inquiry to determine whether a wages council should be established with respect to the sugar industry.

43. The average daily earnings of task workers on cocoa, coconut and citrus estates were as follows :—

Cocoa

Cutlassing	...	...	\$1.00—\$1.50 for 4-6 hours' work
Pruning	...	...	\$1.20—\$2.50 for 5-6 do.

Coconut

Picking and gathering nuts...	\$2.00—\$3.00 for 5-6 do.
Cracking nuts and extracting copra	 \$2.00—\$2.50 for 6-7 do.

Citrus

Cutlassing	...	...	\$1.00—\$1.50 for 4-6 do.
Picking	...	...	\$1.10—\$1.50 for 8 do.

44. In the oil industry skilled workers continued to receive wage rates ranging from 23 cents to 39 cents an hour, semi-skilled workers 21 cents to 23 cents an hour and unskilled workers 18 cents to 21 cents an hour, plus a cost of living bonus which was at the rate of 11 cents an hour to the 15th January, 1948, and 11½ cents thereafter.

45. Workers in the asphalt industry received a general wage increase which made their hourly earnings broadly similar to those of oil workers. An 8-hour day was observed in both industries.

46. Wage rates of Government manual employees for an 8-hour day were \$2.20 to \$3.38 for skilled workers, \$1.94 to \$2.54 for semi-skilled, \$1.72 to \$2.08 for unskilled and \$3.25 for dockers, inclusive of a temporary war allowance based partly on the wage and partly on movements of the cost of living index.

47. In the port transport industry, stevedores received a wage of 36 cents per hour plus cost of living bonus at 11½ cents an hour. The normal working week was 44 hours.

Cost of Living :

48. Price controls and food subsidies were continued during the year, and in December the official cost of living index stood at 227 as compared with 226 at the end of 1947. This figure is related to the standard of living estimated to have been prevailing in 1935 among the wage earning classes only, and does not take into account the undoubted rise in that standard which has since taken place. It may, however, be accepted as a rough indication of the trend in the cost of living of all sections of the community.

49. The rates for furnished houses ranged from \$70 to \$100 per month. Single room accommodation, including meals, cost \$4.50 to \$10.00 per day at hotels and \$75 to \$110 per month at guest houses.

Labour Department :

50. The Industrial Adviser heads the Labour Department and his permanent staff consists of a deputy, two labour officers, a senior factory inspector, two factory inspectors, a chief electrical inspector and seven electrical inspectors, thirteen clerks and three messengers. New posts created and filled during the year were one labour officer, seven electrical inspectors and a clerk. The cadre of labour officers is being developed gradually—a third local candidate was selected for training and provision was made for the appointment of a fourth.

51. The functions of the department include the fostering of proper industrial relations in industry, conciliation in industrial disputes, the collection of information concerning wages, hours of employment and other working conditions, the calculation of cost of living index figures, the inspection of factories and electrical installations, and the management of the Government labour bureaux. In addition the department supervises temporary machinery set up to assist in the resettlement of ex-servicemen.

Trade Unions :

52. The trade union movement which has been in existence for just over eleven years enjoys fairly general recognition throughout the Colony and has representatives in the Executive, Legislative, Municipal, Borough and County Councils, Local Road Boards and Health Authorities. At the end of the year there were 25 workers' unions registered under the Trades Union Ordinance with an estimated membership of approximately 20,000, but their influence among workpeople extended far beyond their actual membership. Two new unions were registered during the year.

53. Wage rates and conditions of employment in the principal industries—oil, sugar, port transport and asphalt—as well as in a number of smaller undertakings are regulated by agreements freely negotiated under the principle of collective bargaining. Eight such agreements were concluded during 1948.

54. A joint conciliation board and a joint consultative committee exist in the oil industry and the sugar industry, respectively, to deal with differences on general principles and grievances which fail to be resolved at a lower level.

55. The union representing civil servants has been accorded full recognition, and a Colony Whitley Council as well as departmental Whitley Councils have been set up. The teachers' union is consulted by Government on matters relating to their working conditions, but consideration of the setting up of Whitley Councils for teachers is being held up pending the establishment by the union of its representative status. The wage rates and working conditions of Government industrial employees are reviewed from time to time in consultation with the unions concerned.

56. Despite the great strides made over such a short period there remains a wide field for further organisation including such large employing industries as building and construction, transport, the distributive trades and certain branches of agriculture. The attainment of inter-union agreement on spheres of operation continued to be a pressing need although rivalry had not been such a prominent feature as in past years. This was largely due to the advance made towards effective integration of the movement through the Trades Union Council with whom are affiliated all the influential industrial unions.

57. Two local trade union officials attended a 16-week training course for trade unionists held at Barbados between August and December under the direction and at the expense of the Colonial Development and Welfare organisation, while the scheme prepared by the Colonial Office, in consultation with the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, for the training of West Indian trade union officials through correspondence courses from the Ruskin College, and later through practical courses in the United Kingdom, was actively pursued, and at the end of the year the selection of students for the written courses was under consideration.

58. A stoppage of work involving about 4,000 field workers employed by one of the large sugar companies began on the 23rd February, bringing all reaping operations on the Company's estates to a standstill. The stoppage was followed by a demand for recognition of the British Empire Workers' Peasants' and Ratepayers' Union (Butler's Union) as the bargaining body on behalf of sugar workers in place of the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union who enjoyed the recognition of the employers and with whom a series of collective agreements had been negotiated.

59. There was no stoppage in the factory, but output was considerably reduced as supplies of canes were limited to deliveries from peasant farmers. As a result of the strike, which petered out by the 6th May, about 75,820 man days were lost, 21,652 tons of canes were left standing at the close of the reaping season, and 20,998 tons were maliciously destroyed by fire. Despite these losses, the tonnage of canes reaped and sugar produced exceeded pre-crop estimates for the entire industry.

60. On the 7th December, factory employees of the Trinidad Concrete Products Co., Ltd., went on strike following a dispute with the management over the rate of production and the dismissal of one worker. About 70 workpeople were involved. The Company customarily suspends operations shortly before Christmas each year but, as a result of the strike, closed the factory on the 9th December, a few days earlier than usual. The total number of man-days lost was 676. The dispute was continuing at the end of the year.

Labour Legislation :

61. In accordance with the conditions governing the increases in the price of local sugar granted by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food in 1947 and 1948, the Sugar Industry (Special Funds) Ordinance, No. 12 of 1948, was enacted to provide for the establishment and administration of three separate funds in respect of price stabilisation, rehabilitation and labour welfare in the sugar industry.

62. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 23 of 1948, was enacted to constitute the magistrate assigned for duty in Tobago a Commissioner in order to ensure the speedier determination of matters arising in that island. The amending ordinance also repealed previous provisions authorising the transfer of workmen's compensation matters from one local area to another.

63. The Factories Ordinance, No. 44 of 1946, came into force on the 18th December, 1948, together with regulations made under the ordinance to provide safety measures in connection with steam boilers, distilleries and air pressure containers.

64. A bill based generally on the United Kingdom Wages Councils Act, 1945, was issued in December seeking to empower the Governor in Council to establish wages councils with power to submit proposals for the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration, holidays and holiday pay for workers in respect of whom he is satisfied that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of their remuneration, or that the existing machinery is likely to cease to exist or be adequate for that purpose, and that having regard to the remuneration existing among such workers, or any of them, it is expedient that such a council be established.

65. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance makes provision for compensation to be paid in the event of injury or death of a workman arising out of or in the course of his employment.

66. There is no legislative provision for sickness or unemployment benefits, but limited financial relief is granted to the aged and the poor under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance and the Poor Relief Ordinance.

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen and Women :

67. The Resettlement Office, which was opened in August 1945 in Port-of-Spain to assist in the resettlement of ex-servicemen on their return to civil life, continued to perform a useful service during the year.

68. The number of ex-service personnel released by the end of 1948 and registered at the Resettlement Office was 2,775, of whom 2,624 were men and 151 women. The office dealt also with 523 ex-servicemen discharged prior to the commencement of general demobilisation, making an overall total of 3,298. There remains to be repatriated from the United Kingdom a small number of R.A.F. personnel, some of whom are undergoing training courses of various kinds.

69. The Resettlement Office maintained contact with employers of labour, Government departments and public utilities, &c., in its efforts to place ex-servicemen in suitable employment. At the end of the year the number of ex-servicemen in employment or ineligible for further assistance under the Colony's resettlement plans was 3,107.

70. Under the vocational training scheme, further training courses, mostly of six months' duration, were provided during the year in the following trades :—

<i>Trade or Employment</i>				<i>No. of trainees</i>
carpentry and joinery	...	...	...	72
tailoring	...	...	...	49
masonry	...	...	...	38
boot and shoemaking and repairing	...	...	...	54
painting	...	...	...	35
dressmaking	...	...	...	4
animal husbandry and agri-horticulture	...	...	...	19
metal work	...	...	...	8
Total				279

71. A training allowance of \$10.00 per week and, in appropriate cases, travelling and subsistence allowances were paid during periods of training. The amount expended in 1948 on these allowances was \$66,059.00.

72. In addition, priority to allotments on land settlements established under the Colony's Land Settlement Scheme continued to be given to such ex-servicemen as desired and were fitted to pursue agriculture and/or the rearing of stock. By the end of the year 43 men had been resettled in this way. In all these cases, financial aid was given by way of repayable advances to assist in the development of the lands and the purchase of livestock, &c., and by way of weekly subsistence grants to help settlers to tide over the initial period of settlement.

73. In order to enable settlers to live on or near their holdings, thirteen two-room shelters costing about \$250 each were erected on one settlement at the expense of public funds. It is proposed to extend this plan to other settlements in areas where housing facilities are inadequate.

74. Other forms of assistance included :—

(a) repayable advances to assist in the resumption of business interrupted through war service, and in settling on privately owned or leased lands,

(b) non-repayable grants for education courses and for the purchase of requisite trade tools.

75. Applications for various forms of assistance were considered by the Case Sub-Committee of the Resettlement Advisory Committee at the thirteen meetings held during the year. The total amount expended in 1948 to assist ex-servicemen was about \$144,100.00.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

I—Revenue and Expenditure under main heads :—

REVENUE 1948		EXPENDITURE 1948	
Customs and Excise ...	\$17,332,115	Public Debt ...	\$1,157,376
		Pensions and Gratuities ...	2,130,242
		Education ...	2,627,805
Licences and Internal Revenue ...	3,406,205	Health ...	3,165,873
		Miscellaneous Services ...	5,099,243
		Police ...	2,096,992
Tax on Income ...	14,731,718	Works and Hydraulics	
		Annually Recurrent ...	4,042,738
		Works and Hydraulics	
Reimbursements ...	1,322,703	Extraordinary ...	1,739,940
		Railways and Telegraphs ...	2,201,335
		Social Services ...	490,257
		Subventions ...	1,165,326
Forests, Lands and Mines	4,278,988	Special Services ...	4,888,026

II—Revenue and Expenditure compared with previous years :—

	1946	1947	1948
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	41,889,871	37,325,302	45,310,825
Expenditure	31,936,680	37,417,052	38,610,998

III—PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1948, was \$34,151,797 made up as under :—

(A) <i>Local Loan</i>	\$
Debentures issued under Ord. 15 of 1920 ...	258,384
Debentures issued under Ord. 15 of 1918 ...	1,440
Debentures issued under Ord. 41 of 1931 ...	2,348,160
Holders of Saving Certificates—Ord. 3 of 1941 ...	2,056,064
Debentures issued under Ord. 3 of 1941 ...	1,769,664
Debentures issued under Ord. 27 of 1941 and 23 of 1942	3,101,664
Debentures issued under Ord. 30 of 1944 ...	5,006,592
	<u>\$14,541,968</u>
(B) <i>External Loan</i>	\$
3½% Inscribed Stock issued under Ord. 41 of 1931	4,968,000
3% Stock 1965/70	8,016,000
*3% Stock issued under Ord. 46/45 and 3/48 ...	6,620,240
Colonial Development and Welfare	5,589
	<u>19,609,829</u>
	<u>\$34,151,797</u>

* Portion of a loan for \$15,206,400 raised in London in December, 1948.
Balance of \$8,586,160 collected in January, 1949.

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC FUNDS DEPOSITED WITH THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE COLONY)—DECEMBER, 1948

	Cash Deposited	Investments	Cash in hands of Accountant General	Cash due to Accountant General
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Barclays Bank for Note Issue ...	3,355,212 00	3,355,212 00	—	—
Coastal Steamers Depreciation Fund ...	539 471 16	539,471 16	—	—
Cocoa Pool ...	3,926 23	—	3,926 23	—
Cocoa Pool—Unallocated ...	10,934 11	—	10,934 11	—
Cocoa Pool—1947/1948 ...	72,174 80	—	72,174 80	—
Colonial Development and Welfare ...	148 561 57	—	148 561 57	—
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund ...	200,453 25	146,462 19	53,991 06	—
Hydraulic Renewals Fund ...	265,678 15	226,354 98	39,323 17	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	47,563 86	47,009 57	554 29	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	37,652 04	37,652 04	—	—
Montreal Trust Company ...	10,000 00	10,000 00	—	—
Petroleum Office and Conservation Board ...	117,895 72	116,495 72	1,400 00	—
Petroleum Office (San Fernando) Bonus to Staff ...	3,332 74	1,366 39	1,966 35	—
Post Office Savings Bank ...	10,458,807 35	9,784,298 74	674,508 61	—
Provident Fund ...	591,424 34	420,514 20	170,910 14	—
Public Officers Guarantee Account ...	19,293 33	18,695 09	598 24	—
Public Trustee ...	502,705 19	428,725 70	73,979 49	—
Railway Depreciation Fund ...	306,751 58	306,394 06	357 52	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund ...	39,116 76	42,968 08	—	3,851 32
Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund ...				
Fund ...				
\$ 425,088 18				
Sugar Industry Price Stabilisation Fund ...				
Fund ...				
1,062,720 60				
Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund ...				
Fund ...				
656,672 98				
Carried forward ...				

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC FUNDS DEPOSITED WITH THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE COLONY)—DECEMBER, 1948—Continued

	Cash Deposited		Investments		Cash in hands of Accountant General		Cash due to Accountant General	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward								
Sugar Industry Special Account	2,144,481	76	708,231	28	1,436,250	48	—	
Sugar Manufacturers Replacement Account	183,481	37	—		183,481	37	—	
Trinidad Assurance Company—Ordinance, 1943	290,172	00	290,172	00	—		—	
Tugs and Dredgers Depreciation Fund	371,333	12	376,355	48	—		5,022	33
Wharf Equipment Renewals Fund	50,666	92	50,666	92	—		—	
Reward Funds	1,217	72½	—		1,217	72½	—	
Loans Balances... ..	526,719	82	—		526,719	82	—	
Cocoa Subsidy Fund	3,135,619	24	—		3,135,619	24	—	
Total	23,434,646	13½	16,907,045	60	6,536,474	21½	8,873	68
Deduct	—		—		8,873	68	—	
Balance of Specific Funds in hands of Accountant General	—		—		\$6,527,600	53½		

V—DESCRIPTION OF MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THE YIELD OF EACH

1—*Customs and Excise*

\$

Customs :—

Import Duties	...	...	...	...	10,009,728
Export Duties Tax on Asphalt or Pitch	...	...	...	...	117,015
Fines and Seizures	...	...	...	...	12,384
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	4,597
Charges for Warehouse Storage	...	...	...	...	77,131

Excise :—

Rum and Spirits	...	...	...	...	4,096,971
Charges for Warehouse Storage	...	...	...	...	164,296
Beer Duty	...	...	...	...	27,950
Oil (Petrol and Kerosene)	...	...	...	...	2,402,698
Delivery Tax on Bitters	...	...	...	...	730
Copra Products	...	...	...	...	134,801
Matches	...	...	...	...	11,956
Trade Duty	...	...	...	...	271,858

2—*Licences and Internal Revenue*

A—Liquor Licences	...	...	...	...	341,661
B—Land and Building Taxes	...	...	...	...	542,636
C—Vehicles	...	...	...	...	786,854

D—Miscellaneous

Banks, broadcasting, cinema, dogs, firearms hucksters, pawnbrokers, sweepstakes, Trinidad Consolidated Telephone Company Ltd., &c.	...	...	...	...	510,640
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

E—Fines and Forfeitures :—

Supreme court, magistrates' courts, petty civil courts, Food Controller, &c.	...	...	...	...	297,769
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

Post Office

Postage and revenue stamps, poundage on postal orders, commission on money orders and inland postal orders	...	...	...	...	909,797
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

Income Tax :

76. This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding \$1,200 net, i.e., after deductions for wife, children, life insurance premiums and dependent allowances, and is charged on a sliding scale of rate enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of limited liability companies, a flat rate of 45 per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands

of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life assurance companies pay a flat rate of 15 per cent. on the chargeable income. The following statement shows the incidence of the tax on individuals at varying rates of income and on companies :—

Number of taxpayers assessed to tax under each class with chargeable incomes as classified :		Rates of tax in the \$1	Tax charged on the entire incomes falling under each of the classes enumerated in Col. (1) subject to relief in respect of tax collected at the source and double taxation:
(1)		(2)	(3)
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>\$</i>
3,719 not exceeding	\$1,000	10	142,055 68
1,516 exceeds \$1,000 and not	2,000	12	227,103 50
804 do.	2,000 do.	3,000	230,790 70
450 do.	3,000 do.	4,000	205,775 27
261 do.	4,000 do.	5,000	82,348 20
119 do.	5,000 do.	6,000	112,348 18
258 do.	6,000 do.	10,000	446,387 02
88 do.	10,000 do.	14,000	276,454 40
41 do.	14,000 do.	18,000	205,727 56
36 do.	18,000 do.	22,000	264,539 60
29 do.	22,000 do.	28,000	286,012 70
40 do.	28,000 do.	60,000	790,802 40
— do.	60,000 do.	66,000	—
3 do.	66,000 and upwards	90	242,757 00
11 Life Insurance Companies		15%	38,985 00
288 Other Companies		45%	12,028,816 55
7,663			\$15,578,903 76

The net tax collected in 1948 inclusive of arrears amounted to \$14,731,718.29.

Estate Duty :

77. A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal, which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :

- (i) *Estate duty* which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
- (ii) *Succession duty* charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor.

The duties collected in 1948 amounted to \$610,432.49.

Stamp Duties :

78. This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the Schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein.

The yield in 1948 was \$217,015.74.

Tax under Gambling Ordinance :

79. The tax collected in 1948 under the Gambling Ordinance as amended by Ordinance, No. 27 of 1948, was \$502,359.12.

Entertainment Tax :

80. This is a tax at the rate of 10 per centum of the price of admission to cinematograph entertainments. The yield for 1948 was \$102,446.98.

Excess Profits Tax :

81. The tax is imposed at the rate of 80 per cent. of the profits in excess of "standard" profits of any trade or business in the Colony. This tax was abolished in respect of profits after 31st December, 1944. The yield in 1948 was \$49,944.62.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

82. Currency Circulation at 31.12.48 ... \$17,994,647

Banks operating in territory :—

Barclays Bank

Royal Bank of Canada

Canadian Bank of Commerce

Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd.

Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

83. During 1948 the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago imported goods to the value of \$131,822,264.

Imports :

84. In 1947 the figure was \$118,783,075, consequently there was an increase in the value of imports to the extent of \$13,039,189 or 10.9 per cent. over the 1947 figure.

Principal Increases :

85. A comparison between the 1948 and 1947 figures shows that the principal increases and decreases (in commodities or groups of commodities) were as follows :—

(A) Food, Drink and Tobacco show a negligible net increase of \$21,000. Variations in this class were :—

Principal Increases

(i) cocoa (raw)	7,886 cwt. ...	\$867,272
(ii) rice	47,589 cwt. ...	\$823,405
(iii) tobacco, unmanufactured leaf	392,740 lb. ...	\$323,312
(iv) wheaten flour	72,836 cwt. ...	\$270,865

Principal Decreases

(i) cattle	2,681 head ...	\$542,563
(ii) beer and ale	233,799 gals. ...	\$333,356
(iii) meat, fresh or frozen	3,246 cwt. ...	\$296,129
(iv) milk, condensed or preserved	22,640 cwt. ...	\$151,485

(B) Under raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured there was a net increase of 10½ million dollars due principally to an increase in the importation of crude petroleum (103,645,744 gallons)—\$12,532,005 while coal showed a decrease of 27,289 tons—\$434,477, and timber a decrease of 414,840 cu. ft.—\$705,246.

(C) Under articles wholly or mainly manufactured there was a net increase of 2¼ million dollars. This increase was spread over a number of items :—

Principal increases were :—

(i) machinery		\$2,464,655
(ii) woollen piece goods	2,682 sq. yds. ...	\$ 447,122
(iii) cement	6,411 cwt. ...	\$ 312,157

Principal decreases were :—

(i) motor lorries and vans	634 No. ...	\$1,065,781
(ii) boots and shoes ...	23,251 doz. prs. ...	\$ 834,110
(iii) artificial silk piece goods	1,121,497 sq. yds. ...	\$ 830,093
(iv) motor cars	256 No. ...	\$ 346,137

Domestic Exports :

86. The total value of domestic exports for the year 1948 amounted to \$127,105,384 as compared with \$82,262,232 for the year 1947 showing an increase of \$44,843,152 or 54.5 per cent.

Principal increases and decreases :

87. The most notable increases were :—

(i) petroleum ...	113,485,893 gals. ...	\$31,528,919
(ii) cocoa (raw) ...	82,821 cwt. ...	\$ 5,148,263
(iii) sugar ...	5,481 tons ...	\$ 4,161,969
(iv) asphalt and products ...	69,217 tons ...	\$ 2,882,202
(v) rum ...	255,202 proof gals. ...	\$ 1,278,906

The outstanding decreases were :—

(i) coconut oil (unrefined) ...	... 457,984 gals. ...	\$ 732,334
(ii) edible oil ...	... 177,761 gals. ...	\$ 290,947
(iii) coffee (raw) ...	... 11,288 cwt. ...	\$ 249,486
(iv) rubber (raw) ...	... 2,832 cwt. ...	\$ 218,981

Balance of Trade :

88. For the first time since 1940 the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago showed a favourable balance of trade. The visible trade balance was just over $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE (FOREIGN TRADE)

Imports :

89. The total imports of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for the year 1948 amounted to \$131,822,264 as compared with \$8,783,075 for the year 1947. The increase of \$13,039,189 is equivalent to 10.9 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1939 is \$34,762,954.

Principal Imports :

90. The principal imports for the year 1948 are shown in the following table, a comparison being made with 1939 and 1947 :—

Commodities	Unit	Quantity			Value (B. W. I. currency)		
		1939	1947	1948	1939	1947	1948
Class I.—Food, Drink and							
Tobacco—	...	—	—	—	\$ 9,315,412	\$ 32,395,539	\$ 32,416,699
beans and peas, not fresh	... cwt.	47,411	32,040	27,935	184,080	431,262	391,015
beer and ale	... gal.	126,846	458,712	225,003	161,881	838,077	504,721
butter	... cwt.	13,003	17,183	15,219	422,059	1,001,424	872,562
cattle	... head	7,000	3,539	858	207,724	704,483	161,920
cocoa, raw	... cwt.	48,337	29,576	37,462	515,059	911,485	1,778,757
fish, cured or salted	... cwt.	61,064	57,232	59,135	441,734	1,355,186	1,370,523
flour, wheaten	... cwt.	677,825	830,216	903,052	1,579,734	9,163,110	9,433,975
meat, fresh or frozen	... cwt.	15,063	28,405	25,159	213,790	1,068,976	772,747
meat, pickled or salted	... cwt.	34,684	30,135	27,882	314,287	631,439	715,746
milk, condensed or preserved	... cwt.	83,940	127,938	105,298	861,841	3,594,233	3,442,748
oats	... cwt.	40,453	46,900	43,772	79,607	260,160	290,471
rice	... cwt.	420,935	196,064	243,653	992,179	1,305,569	2,128,974
spirits (brandy, gin, rum, whiskey)	... p. gal.	32,345	121,838	132,540	181,863	757,018	673,076
tea	... lb.	242,914	562,349	445,695	94,311	526,990	439,566
tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
leaf	... lb.	1,094,836	831,821	1,224,561	347,906	606,144	929,456
vegetables, fresh	... cwt.	166,402	264,758	233,665	388,321	1,411,309	1,355,655
wine	... gal.	94,437	79,625	62,568	159,229	368,097	216,081
other foodstuffs	—	—	—	—	2,169,807	7,459,977	6,938,706
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Principal Imports—Continued

Commodities	Unit	Quantity			Value (B.W.I. currency)		
		1939	1947	1948	1939	1947	1948
Brought forward	...				\$	\$	\$
Class II—Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	...						
factured	...	—	—	—	2,318,624	21,394,029	32,072,089
coal	... ton	40,827	90,045	62,756	285,084	1,546,950	1,112,473
petroleum, crude	... gal.	11,751,489	206,360,524	310,006,268	448,034	15,048,027	27,580,032
timber (wood and timber, unmanufactured)	... cu. ft.	1,831,688	1,548,824	1,133,984	1,078,622	2,876,300	2,171,054
other articles	...	—	—	—	506,884	1,922,752	1,208,530
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	...						
apparel (other than boots and shoes)	...	—	—	—	23,057,950	64,802,265	67,187,927
artificial silk piece goods	... sq. yd.	—	—	—	1,363,095	3,183,171	2,622,966
boots and shoes	... doz. prs.	2,489,198	3,726,625	2,605,128	452,221	2,875,576	2,045,483
cement	... ton	71,070	103,904	80,653	653,390	2,822,514	1,988,404
cotton piece goods	... sq. yd.	43,061	43,987	50,398	731,294	1,311,057	1,623,214
drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations	...	9,623,725	12,299,774	11,091,212	1,040,815	5,237,548	5,327,229
fertilisers...	... ton	—	—	—	391,235	1,107,845	990,431
	...	6,882	11,842	10,664	233,872	888,363	751,126
Carried forward	...						

Principal Imports—Continued

Commodities	Unit	Quantity			Value (B.W.I. currency)		
		1939	1947	1948	1939	1947	1948
Brought forward	...				\$	\$	\$
lubricating oil (petroleum)	gal. ...	514,087	734,908	781,063	245,510	569,447	732,024
machinery	... —	—	—	—	3,832,660	6,990,669	9,456,324
motor cars	No. ...	622	1,771	1,515	499,684	2,855,383	2,509,246
motor lorries, vans and chassis	No. ...	290	1,082	448	234,968	1,891,083	825,302
painters' colours and materials	cwt. ...	18,681	32,268	22,230	265,108	1,231,235	905,279
sacks and bags, empty	doz. ...	106,466	187,519	49,697	161,212	362,808	432,506
tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel	ton ...	20,227	18,785	15,452	2,703,480	3,315,438	3,726,644
tyres and tubes of rubber	No. ...	71,827	146,444	233,511	182,331	684,210	709,508
woollen piece goods	sq. yd. ...	531,403	625,866	628,548	357,374	924,875	1,371,997
other articles	...	—	—	—	9,709,701	28,051,043	31,171,244
Class IV—Animals, not for food—							
horses	No. ...	—	—	—	70,968	191,242	145,549
mules	No. ...	36	88	40	10,895	104,802	77,237
other animals	No. ...	232	155	142	44,613	52,346	44,696
	...	—	—	—	16,460	34,094	23,616
TOTAL IMPORTS	...	—	—	—	34,762,964	118,783,075	131,822,264

Sources of Supply :

91. Imports from British Empire sources for the year 1948 amounted to \$74,670,075 or 56.6 per cent. of the total imports. The principal sources of supply continued to be Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada and United States of America as evidenced by the following comparative table :—

	1939		1947		1948	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12,442,672 or	35.7	27,264,518 or	23.1	42,849,882 or	32.5
Canada	5,039,903 or	14.5	35,199,240 or	29.6	23,030,746 or	17.5
Australia	230,585 or	.7	3,006,599 or	2.5	3,247,453 or	2.5
British Guiana	365,321 or	1.0	1,753,143 or	1.5	1,615,141 or	1.2
British West Indies	220,374 or	.6	1,011,823 or	.9	1,110,478 or	.8
India (including Ceylon)	1,234,070 or	3.5	1,603,744 or	1.3	1,060,951 or	.8
Union of South Africa	58,472 or	.2	329,358 or	.2	311,075 or	.2
Other British Countries	788,673 or	2.4	412,506 or	.3	1,444,349 or	1.1
Total British Empire	20,380,070 or	58.6	70,580,931 or	59.4	74,670,075 or	56.6
Argentina	391,071 or	1.1	1,546,457 or	1.3	278,927 or	.2
Belgium	260,599 or	.7	287,621 or	.2	238,658 or	.1
Brazil	196,700 or	.5	139,974 or	.1	1,143,569 or	.9
Colombia	7,224 or	—	8,311,003 or	6.9	12,537,199 or	9.6
France	336,428 or	.9	460,605 or	.3	559,015 or	.4
Netherlands	1,003,822 or	2.9	500,998 or	.4	1,476,860 or	1.1
United States of America	8,861,863 or	25.4	27,044,905 or	22.7	21,525,101 or	16.3
Venezuela	1,151,431 or	3.3	8,421,093 or	7.0	16,935,353 or	12.9
Other Foreign Countries	2,173,746 or	6.6	1,489,488 or	1.7	2,457,507 or	1.9
Total Foreign Countries	14,382,884 or	41.4	48,202,144 or	40.6	57,152,189 or	43.4
TOTAL IMPORTS	34,762,954	—	118,783,075	—	131,822,264	—

Domestic Exports :

92. The total exports of domestic produce (including ships' stores and bunkers) for the year 1948 amounted to \$127,105,384 as compared with \$82,262,232 for the year 1947, showing an increase of \$44,843,152 or 54.5 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1939 was \$35,731,557.

Principal Domestic Exports :

93. The principal domestic exports for the year 1948 are shown in the following table, a comparison being made with 1939 and 1947 :—

Commodities	Unit	Quantity		Value (B.W.I. currency)			
		1939	1947	1948	1939	1947	1948
Class I—Food, Drink and							
Tobacco—	...	—	—	—	\$ 7,156,369	\$ 15,563,421	\$ 26,658,714
bitters	p. gal. ...	9,486	39,245	43,087	96,280	379,166	409,542
cocoa, raw	cwt. ...	149,577	80,443	163,264	1,212,682	3,205,049	8,353,312
coffee, raw	cwt. ...	6,575	11,301	13	41,905	250,014	528
fruit, fresh	cwt. ...	43,438	74,636	195,174	112,235	455,162	1,245,907
fruit juices	gal. ...	212,395	541,999	749,025	80,198	528,647	818,462
lard substitute	cwt. ...	843	2,620	110	9,270	102,072	5,499
margarine	cwt. ...	—	2,262	59	—	88,278	3,236
oils—edible	gal. ...	318,973	181,342	3,581	142,128	297,934	6,987
rum	p. gal. ...	182,957	844,812	1,100,014	98,933	1,843,595	3,122,501
sugar	ton ...	114,344	89,664	95,145	5,087,030	8,111,105	12,273,074
vegetables, fresh	cwt. ...	339	2,875	3,779	2,644	64,318	86,323
other foodstuffs	...	—	—	—	273,064	238,081	333,343
Class II—Raw Materials and							
Articles mainly unmanufactured	...	—	—	—	1,447,784	4,108,158	7,369,329
asphalt—unmanufactured	ton ...	65,643	32,405	42,004	839,913	901,466	1,172,744
coconut oil—unrefined	gal. ...	17,202	491,734	33,750	7,616	789,022	56,688
petroleum, crude	gal. ...	7,599,517	30,848,202	73,138,514	194,270	1,879,037	5,722,374
rubber, raw	cwt. ...	1,887	2,901	69	29,272	221,299	2,318
tonka beans	cwt. ...	774	1,823	946	129,831	193,515	93,335
other articles	...	—	—	—	246,882	120,819	321,870
Carried forward							

Principal Domestic Exports—Continued

Commodities	Unit	Quantity			Value (B.W.I. currency)		
		1939	1947	1948	1939	1947	1948
Brought forward	...				\$	\$	\$
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	...	—	—	—			
asphalt and products	ton	22,781	50,646	110,284	27,124,149	62,574,337	93,064,422
matches	gross boxes	300	66,584	65,511	330,672	2,023,717	4,634,641
oils (refined)—lime oil	cwt.	433	113	282	197	73,228	73,292
petroleum oil—fuel oil	gal.	436,177,631	477,604,933	519,272,151	123,284	68,931	152,279
—gas oil	gal.	2,942,031	38,721,762	72,299,693	14,296,972	27,901,867	44,096,044
—lamp oil	gal.	3,316,910	64,345,976	59,483,092	126,851	3,520,569	9,259,732
—motor spirit...	gal.	163,501,071	189,195,329	189,652,916	409,366	5,248,290	6,856,471
—road oil	gal.	1,415,222	1,645,311	2,001,040	11,555,380	22,928,966	27,049,766
soap (laundry)	cwt.	689	5,607	3,841	114,965	411,468	434,739
other manufactured articles	—	—	—	—	4,297	82,159	71,768
Class IV—Animals, not for food—	—	—	—	—	163,165	315,142	435,700
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	3,255	16,316	12,919
					35,731,557	82,262,232	127,105,384

Export Markets :

94. In 1948 the British Empire absorbed 61.67 per cent. of the total domestic exports (exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers). The principal markets for the Colony's products were :—

	1939		1947		1948	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14,843,648	or 55.6	32,296,024	or 49.6	45,234,805	or 42.6
Canada	2,630,306	or 9.8	5,260,762	or 8.1	9,833,517	or 9.2
Australia	146,240	or .5	2,184,572	or 3.3	1,303,819	or 1.2
British Guiana	328,951	or 1.2	885,085	or 1.3	1,232,240	or 1.2
British West Indies	2,230,231	or 8.3	3,647,603	or 5.6	3,736,611	or 3.5
Gibraltar	180,691	or .6	475,467	or .8	786,344	or .8
Gold Coast	—	—	1,692,744	or 2.6	789,110	or .8
Other British Countries	380,204	or 1.4	1,423,172	or 2.2	2,446,757	or 2.3
Total British Empire	20,740,271	or 77.4	47,865,429	or 73.5	65,363,203	or 61.6
Argentina	10,322	or —	515,025	or .8	2,188,039	or 2.0
Brazil	155,111	or .6	6,779,612	or 10.5	12,956,141	or 12.2
Canary Islands	96,254	or .4	1,816,834	or 2.8	5,063,823	or 4.8
Cape Verde Islands	—	—	—	—	2,325,143	or 2.2
Chile	—	—	20,432	—	847,774	or .8
Cuba	464	or —	272,526	or .4	888,943	or .9
Netherlands	180,518	or .6	285,435	or .4	533,450	or .5
Netherlands West Indies	2,558,922	or 9.6	56,126	—	103,291	or .1
Sweden	16,613	or —	709,244	or 1.1	3,586,116	or 3.4
United States of America	1,285,243	or 4.8	2,908,162	or 4.5	4,617,805	or 4.3
Other Foreign Countries	1,669,308	or 6.6	3,877,030	or 6.0	7,512,213	or 7.2
Total Foreign Countries	5,972,755	or 22.6	17,240,426	or 26.5	40,622,738	or 38.4
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	26,713,026	—	65,105,855	—	105,985,941	—
Ships' stores and Bunkers (including stores shipped for the Admiralty and for the use of aeroplanes)	9,018,531	—	17,156,377	—	21,119,443	—
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	35,731,557	—	82,262,232	—	127,105,384	—

NOTE :—Percentages are calculated on the total domestic exports (exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers).

Re-Exports :

95. The value of re-exports (i.e. exports other than domestic) amounted to \$5,521,749 in 1948 as compared with \$4,852,915 in 1947, showing an increase of \$668, 34 or 13.8 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1939 was \$1,627,919.

Principal Re-Exports :

96. The principal re-exports for the year 1948 are shown in the following table, a comparison being made with 1939 and 1947 :—

Commodity	Quantity			Value (B.W.I. currency)			
	Unit	1939	1947	1948	1939	1947	1948
cocoa, raw ...	... cwt.	44,331	20,562	37,332	\$ 465,104	\$ 851,541	\$ 1,545,121
meat ...	... cwt.	869	3,998	2,453	15,203	159,970	138,087
spirits (brandy, gin, rum, whisky) ...	... per gal.	6,084	10,158	16,927	57,153	94,076	164,898
coal ...	... ton	35,458	84,563	59,538	247,308	1,628,272	1,261,186
machinery ...	...	—	—	—	109,354	375,178	153,831

Distribution of Re-Exports :

97. The table below shows that a substantial part of the re-exports was directed to ships (including aircraft) as stores and bunkers :—

		1939		1947		1948	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
To all countries ...	...	1,299,278 or	79.7	2,806,576 or	57.8	3,657,984 or	66.2
To ships (including aircraft as stores and bunkers) ...	...	328,641 or	20.3	2,046,339 or	42.2	1,863,765 or	33.8
Total re-exports	...	1,627,919	—	4,852,915	—	5,521,749	—

Balance of Trade :

98. The Colony showed a favourable balance of trade in 1948. The following table speaks for itself :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Exports	35,731,557	43,573,703	40,256,868	43,074,103	36,678,383	49,272,688	54,815,107	57,572,075	82,262,232	127,105,384
Re-exports	1,627,919	2,618,374	7,039,006	4,055,032	5,352,391	4,833,640	4,552,474	4,103,871	4,852,915	5,521,749
Total Exports	37,359,476	46,192,077	47,295,874	47,129,135	42,030,774	54,106,328	59,367,581	61,675,946	87,115,147	132,627,133
Imports	34,762,954	45,092,068	57,485,563	55,094,507	59,788,779	68,988,522	65,030,924	75,403,038	118,783,075	131,822,264
Visible Trade Balance	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
	2,596,522	1,100,009	10,189,689	7,965,372	17,758,005	14,882,194	5,663,343	13,727,092	31,667,928	804,869

Import and Export Control :

99. Owing to the continued acute shortage of dollars it was necessary during 1948 to continue import and export control. In July it was found possible to relax import control with respect to goods from the United Kingdom by exempting such imports from import licences except in the case of a few commodities still in short supply or subject to I.E.F.C. allocation.

Bulk Purchasing and Distribution :

100. The bulk purchase and controlled distribution of certain items of essential food still in short supply were continued. As the discontinuation of the bulk purchase and controlled distribution in 1947 of split peas resulted in sending that commodity, to an alarming extent, into the black market, it was necessary for the department to resume control and distribution of that item.

101. The acute drought in 1947 and ensuing reduced crop of copra in 1948 caused an acute shortage of locally manufactured copra products and as a result the control of edible oil was resumed in order to ensure an equitable distribution of the limited available supplies of that commodity.

102. The items which the department continued to purchase in bulk were :—

Dried salted codfish, pickled mackerel, canned corned beef, pickled beef, cooking butter, table butter, cheese, flour, frozen meat, sweetened condensed milk, evaporated milk, split peas, pickled pork, rice, caustic soda and hardening fats for the manufacture of copra products.

The bulk purchase of pickled mackerel ceased in December.

Rice Rationing :

103. Consumer rationing of rice was continued in 1948. Due to shortfall of supplies from British Guiana it was necessary to reduce the ration from three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of a pound per person per week to half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pound for the period May to October when with supplies obtained from Brazil it was possible to restore the former ration.

Food Subsidies :

104. Flour, rice and condensed milk were subsidised during 1948. The amount expended for the year on subsidies was

\$5,052,883.00 of which amount \$4,360,305.00 was provided from general revenue and the balance from the department's Trading Account.

Anti-Black Market Measures :

105. The Black Market Board continued to function throughout the year.

Complaints totalling 1,672 were laid by officers of the department. 1,586 convictions were obtained and fines amounting to \$31,264.36 imposed.

Chapter 6 : Production

AGRICULTURE

106. The policy of stimulating local food production continues and a great improvement in the quantity and quality of locally produced vegetables and livestock is perceptible. Temporary war gardens are now almost completely replaced by food garden allotments with greater security of tenure, and high prices for local foods provide a useful incentive to increased production. The Colony is still, however, dependent upon imported food supplies, notably meat, flour and rice.

Sugar :

107. The sugar output in 1948 was 115,941 tons as compared with 110,068 tons in 1947. The increase was smaller than had been anticipated and may have been partly due to strikes during the reaping season on some estates.

108. The quality of the juice during the early reaping period was fair and improved later on, but the average out-turn for the season was comparatively poor at 9.97 tons of cane per ton of sugar.

109. The final crop returns compared with those of the previous year were as follows :—

	1948	1947
Estates' canes ground ...	752,666 tons	737,400 tons
Farmers' canes ground ...	403,711 do.	321,818 do.
Total canes ...	1,156,377 do.	1,059,218 do.
Sugar output ...	115,941 do.	110,068 do.
Tons cane per ton sugar ...	9.97	9.62
Estates' acreage reaped	28,691 acres	29,731 acres
Estates' canes reaped ...	752,666 tons	737,400 tons
Average cane yield per acre	26.23 do.	24.80 do.

110. The balance of cane production between estates and farmers is shown in lines 1 and 2 of the table above.

111. The final price paid to farmers for their canes was at the rate of \$7.25 per ton as compared with \$6.52 per ton in 1947. The gross return to farmers was \$2,926,905.

112. Of the 115,941 tons of sugar produced some 20,000 tons were allocated for local consumption and the balance was purchased by and exported under the direction of the Ministry of Food to the United Kingdom and Canada.

113. No molasses was exported as such. Apart from a small quantity utilised for feeding stock the bulk produced was employed in the manufacture of rum of which 1,100,014 proof gallons valued at \$3,122,501 were exported during 1948.

Cocoa :

114. Exports of raw cocoa during the calendar year amounted to 18,285,605 lb. as compared with 9,009,644 lb. in 1947 and 6,626,962 lb. in 1946. Owing to heavy and continuous rains during the second half of the year the setting of young fruit appeared backward in the wetter districts and it is anticipated that the output for the crop period October 1948 to September 1949 will be affected adversely.

115. The high prices paid on the market for cocoa have been an incentive to salvage and cultivate formerly abandoned plantations. The Rehabilitation Scheme has also received an impetus and is progressing favourably as proprietors become better acquainted with the nature and performance of the heavy bearing cocoa clones.

116. Prices paid directly to the producer increased during the year from \$41.00 per fanega of 110 lb. to \$44.00. The effect of prices on the economy of the industry, and on the Colony, is reflected in the following figures :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>lb. exported</i>	<i>Value in \$</i>
1938	...42,436,447	2,369,265
1945	... 7,731,824	1,080,047
1946	... 6,626,962	1,171,781
1947	... 9,009,644	3,205,049
1948	...18,285,605	8,353,312

Coconuts :

117. Adverse effects of the 1947 drought were reflected in the poor crop of coconuts and low production of copra during 1948.

118. Weather conditions, however, favoured recovery and trees appeared to have regained their health by the end of the year. It is anticipated that cropping in 1949 will be normal.

119. As in 1947, exports of copra products were under the terms of the Oils and Fats Conference held in Barbados, limited to the Caribbean Area. Production was hardly sufficient to meet local needs and exports were comparatively small, amounting to \$72,210 only as compared with \$1,277,306 in 1947.

120. No copra was exported as such, but the entire production was utilized by the local factories for oil extraction and processing. Products manufactured included the following :—

edible oil produced	...	...1,392,034 gallons
lard compound	...	... 749,819 lb.
margarine	...	... 214,258 lb.
butter substitute	...	... 239,678 lb.
laundry soap	...	...8,077,933 lb.

121. The price of copra to the producer remained at 7c. per lb. and 27,646,080 lb. of copra were processed by the principal factories.

Citrus :

122. This industry is rapidly becoming of major importance to the Colony. New areas are constantly coming into production and expansion is receiving an impetus from the Cocoa Subsidy Scheme whereby lands under cocoa which are considered unsuitable for cocoa rehabilitation, may receive assistance for conversion to other crops and a considerable acreage is being planted to citrus under this scheme.

123. Exports of all citrus and citrus products during 1948 amounted to \$2,170,450 as compared with \$1,058,324 in 1947.

124. The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association canned 274,120 cases of juice in 1948 as compared with 175,535 cases in 1947. Of this amount 28,695 cases were consumed locally and 219,585 cases were exported. They also picked 234,855 crates of fresh fruit for export in 1948 as compared with 97,192 crates in 1947.

125. An agreement with the Ministry of Food to supply the United Kingdom with concentrated orange juice has been negotiated and preparations are now being made for the provision of the necessary equipment, &c.

126. While the grapefruit and orange cultivations make good progress it is a matter of regret that the lime industry continues to decline due chiefly to premature dying out of trees in various parts of the Colony. The cause of this condition of the lime trees remains undiagnosed.

127. Weather conditions also had an adverse effect on setting of fruit in grapefruit and oranges and the 1949 production is likely to be poor.

Other Crops :

128. *Coffee.*—The coffee crop was poor and barely sufficient to meet local requirements but towards the end of the year there were indications of a fair crop for 1949. Exports accordingly were at the low level of 1,450 lb. raw coffee and 45,256 lb. prepared coffee as compared with 1,265,675 lb. raw coffee and 49,435 lb. prepared coffee exported in 1947.

129. *Tonca Beans.*—The exports of tonca beans amounted to 105,959 lb. valued at \$93,335 as compared with 1947 exports of 204,176 lb. valued at \$196,515.

130. *Rubber.*—The agreement whereby all rubber produced was made available to the Government of the United States of America through the agency of Rubber Development Corporation was discontinued in 1947. As a consequence, the prices offered for rubber on the open market were far below the cost of production in Trinidad and only 7,728 lb. sheet rubber were exported realising \$2,318 as against 324,899 lb. valued at \$221,296 exported during the previous year.

131. *Fresh Vegetables.*—There were small exports of fresh vegetables amounting to 423,272 lb. valued at \$86,323.

Organisation of Productivity :

132. Some two-thirds of the total production of sugar-cane is grown on the estates owned and maintained by the sugar companies, the remaining third being produced by peasant cane farmers. The whole of the crop is processed at factories owned by the sugar companies, the peasant farmers' production being purchased by the companies as sugar-cane. Estate cultivation of sugar-cane is becoming more highly mechanised. To a small extent, estates also carry out mechanical cultivation on cane farmers' lands and the demand in this respect is also being met by peasant contractors.

133. The acreage under cocoa was divided approximately equally between estates of 50 acres and under farmed by peasant proprietors and estates of over 50 acres maintained by planters. Much of this acreage, however, had reached an abandoned state but with the good prices now ruling, the better cocoa lands are being brought back into production.

134. The citrus for export, the coconut and the tonca bean industries are predominately plantation crops.

135. The livestock industry, with the exception of only a few large dairies, is a peasant industry, the Indian community in particular concentrating on milk production in the neighbourhood of the larger towns.

Co-operative Societies :

136. There are now nine registered agricultural co-operative societies in the Colony with one, the Tobago Producers' Co-operative Association, in liquidation. The aggregate membership of the eight active societies is 1,264 and members subscribed capital to over \$180,000.

137. The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association is the largest of these societies and continues to serve a very useful purpose on sound business lines. It marketed 279,334 crates of members' fruits during the year as compared with 197,500 crates in the previous year.

138. A detailed list of these societies follows :—

The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association

The Tobago Lime Growers' Co-operative Association

Three co-operative cocoa fermentaries in Tobago :—

Roxborough

Pembroke

Delaford

The Aranguez Vegetable Growers' Co-operative Association

The Tobago Producers' Co-operative Association (in liquidation)

The Trinidad and Tobago Lime Growers' Association

The Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

General Conditions :

139. Weather conditions were normal for the first half of the year, but the rainy season was unduly heavy and resulted in flooding in many areas with consequent loss of food crops. Heavy

and, in some districts, continuous rains had a disastrous effect on the setting of citrus with the result that an extremely poor crop is anticipated in 1949. Cocoa also, in the wetter districts, appears to have been adversely affected by the weather.

140. The rainfall for representative localities throughout the Colony was as follows :—

		1948	Average 1937-47
Port-of-Spain	...	73.32 inches	63.47 inches
St. Joseph	...	64.32 do.	64.74 do.
Diego Martin	...	88.96 do.	70.23 do.
Carapichaima	...	82.95 do.	60.21 do.
Couva	...	63.19 do.	71.38 do.
Naparima	...	72.74 do.	66.63 do.
Cedros	...	56.92 do.	57.84 do.
Toco	...	74.68 do.	79.22 do.
Rio Claro	...	85.17 do.	97.36 do.
Tobago	...	58.77 do.	76.58 do.
Average	...	72.10 inches	70.74 inches

141. *Labour*.—The supply of agricultural labour was adequate generally except for temporary shortages in certain coastal areas during the fishing season. Labour disturbances involving strikes and acts of sabotage on certain sugar estates interfered with the harvesting of canes.

Land Tenure :

142. During 1948 there were no changes in the policy of land tenure. In 1941 the sale of Crown Lands was discontinued under the Land Grants (Temporary Provisions) Regulations, 1941, and leases are now granted with covenants designed to assure full and proper development of the land. The period for which leases for agricultural purposes are granted are 25 years with an option to renew for a further 25 years. These leases also contain provision for compensating the lessee for unexhausted improvements and for penalties for dilapidation.

FORESTRY

143. Forestry is primarily a public service carried out almost entirely by the Government Forest Department. During the development of the Colony, the clearing of large areas for cultivation, and the destruction of vegetation by fire on other lands, have resulted in widespread sheet-erosion of soil, and in reduced water absorption. The frequency and extent of destructive floods have emphasised the need for the protection of the remaining

vegetation as a cover to the mountains, hills and water-sheds. The complementary function of the department is so to manage the forests that their economic value may be improved, and a regulated supply of timber, firewood and minor produce maintained. The welfare of the community, and in particular the comfort of the peasants and the poorer townsfolk depend to a considerable extent on a steady supply of cheap satisfactory forest products.

144. During the war years and the ensuing period the importation of timber was reduced by shortage of supplies and of shipping, and the volume of logs cut from local forests increased from 684,000 cubic feet in 1938 to 2,472,820 cubic feet in 1947. The timber was used in the round for the building of rural houses, was converted into matches in a local factory, and into boards, planks and scantlings in 56 small local sawmills, and was sawn or hewn into railway sleepers. In addition 2,583,264 cubic feet (solid) of firewood, and corduroy (for roadmaking) were cut, making a total round volume of 5,056,084 cubic feet in 1947. Cutting in Forest Reserves is subject to some control designed to prevent over-cutting of the forests, which might lead to general deterioration of the vegetation.

145. Natural regeneration of the existing forest continues with varying degrees of success on an extensive scale while under intensive management small areas are regenerated each year. In 1948, 424 acres were planted with Teak, bringing the total area planted with this species up to 5,315 acres; the health and rate of growth of the Teak are most satisfactory.

146. Since 1944 the demarcation of reserves has proved impossible owing to the lack of surveyors. At the end of 1948, the total area of reserves was 203,302 acres, or 16 per cent. of the land surface of the Colony. In addition there were some 414,000 acres of unreserved Crown forest, of which some 94,000 acres were proposed reserves not yet demarcated.

MINING

Products :

147. No ore deposits of economic importance have as yet been discovered in Trinidad. The principal mineral products are :—

- (1) Crude petroleum—output for 1948 : 20,110,901 barrels
- (2) Natural asphalt—output for 1948 : 128,993 tons
- (3) Building stone and road metal.

Organisation of industries :

148. The petroleum industry at present consists of eleven operating companies. Four of the smaller companies have management agreements with larger concerns and only six companies are at present maintaining complete field staffs for drilling.

149. Four companies operate shipping terminals and two, Trinidad Leaseholds Limited and United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited, maintain refineries, purchasing crude oil from other local companies as well as producing it themselves.

150. An increasing amount of foreign crude is being imported each year, the refined products being re-exported. The greater part of the refinery output is disposed of in the local bunker trade and in shipments to the United Kingdom.

151. During the past year seismograph and gravimetric surveys have been carried out with a view to locating geological structures not detectable by surface examination. In spite of a generous allocation of hard currency, shortage of steel and other factors have resulted in a slight reduction in exploitation drilling, and this will probably limit the Colony's crude production for some time.

The Co-operative Movement :

152. Shortly after the passing of the Credit Union Ordinance in 1946, a Registrar of Credit Unions and a small staff were appointed to foster the growth and development of the co-operative movement on sound lines.

153. The growing movement is conducted on Rochdale principles and is largely influenced by the philosophy and techniques practised at Antigonish, Nova Scotia where emphasis is laid on thrift and study in the early stages.

154. At the end of 1948 there were 59 registered credit unions operating in rural, urban and semi-urban areas with a membership of over 6,000 persons and a paid up share capital of \$60,000.

155. The San Rafael Charcoal Burners' Marketing Co-operative was the most successful marketing co-operative during the year. Although its membership was mainly comprised of persons of slender education, it was able, under competent leadership, to produce a high grade of charcoal which it was able to retail profitably at a price below the prevailing market price.

156. Voluntary workers continued to play an important rôle in the development of the movement. Co-operative training courses were conducted by the Credit Union League of Trinidad and Tobago and Trinidad and Tobago Welfare, and arrangements were made for lecturers to visit co-operatives in rural areas to explain the co-operative technique.

157. Towards the end of the year Mr. B. J. Surridge, O.B.E., Adviser to the Secretary of State on Co-operatives, visited the Colony for the purpose of advising whether a department of co-operatives should be set up.

TOBAGO

158. The island of Tobago has a predominantly agricultural economy. Its principal products are copra and cocoa, which are produced by large and small proprietors, livestock and poultry, coconut fibre, fresh vegetables and grain crops, lime oil and leaf tobacco.

159. The monthly distribution of rainfall in 1948 was more even than in 1947 and enabled coconut trees to recover from the effects of the long drought of 1947, but hampered the production of copra which dropped by 50 per cent. The heavy rains of July to November proved unfavourable to cocoa and resulted in a short crop, but despite this drawback and the decline in prices, planters maintained their cocoa cultivation at a fair standard. Measures aimed at the control of the Witches' broom disease and the rehabilitation of cocoa under the Cocoa Subsidy Scheme met with encouraging results.

160. Three co-operative cocoa fermentaries with a combined membership of 325 proprietors pooled and sold their wet cocoa through the Cocoa Planters' Association. Apart from placing a high grade product on the market and ensuring their members better prices than they would have obtained by their individual efforts, the fermentaries were also of great educational value in teaching their members how to run their own affairs. The membership of the fermentaries has increased during the past ten years but owing to various factors including the failure of the older members to maintain their cultivation at a satisfactory standard, the depletion of soil fertility and the ravages of the Witches' broom disease, the amount of cocoa marketed by these co-operative organisations is comparatively small and seldom exceeds one thousand bags.

161. The Co-operative Lime Growers' Association with a membership of 625 persons, faces a precarious future. Started in 1930 with a loan from Government equal to that subscribed by its members, it salvaged a crop of 3,000 barrels of lime which was annually wasted. It encouraged the development of the lime industry and in 1945 handled 13,184 barrels from which 6,562 lb. of lime oil were exported. In 1946 a non-co-operative factory was established, competition ensued, and the business of the association dwindled. In 1948 the co-operative factory handled only 8,000 barrels of lime—the quantity handled 10 years ago.

162. There are 19 agricultural credit societies in the island with a membership of 755 persons. Through these societies small proprietors can obtain short term loans for agricultural production purposes. In 1948, 18 societies received loans from the Agricultural Bank amounting to \$64,431.45.

163. Tobago has an active district agricultural society which is taking a very keen interest in the island's agricultural development. It has extended its activities to field competitions for growing crops and is keenly interested in school gardening. It held a very creditable agricultural and industrial exhibition during the year.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

164. The educational system of the Colony is controlled by a Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director (Administrative) with a staff of Government inspectors. The Director is assisted by an Education Board of 14 members, whose functions are primarily consultative. The Board advises on educational policy and principles as well as on various administrative questions.

Primary Education :

165. The primary school system falls into two main categories, assisted denominational schools (246) and Government schools (50), with a number of private schools as well. The assisted denominational schools are controlled by boards of management, but the salaries of teachers in these schools are paid fully by Government and on the same scales as Government teachers. The denominational boards of management provide and maintain their

buildings, with the aid of Government building grants. Furniture and equipment in these schools are now provided largely by Government. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality or language.

166. The majority of the assisted primary schools are Roman Catholic (96), Canadian Presbyterian Mission (66) and English Church (60). There are also a few Methodist (11), Moravian (11), Baptist (1) and African Methodist Episcopal (1), assisted schools.

167. In the 288 primary schools there were 97,867 pupils on roll with 4,975 in 8 intermediate schools, which also contain post-primary classes up to school certificate standard. There were also 826 pupils on roll in the orphanages and industrial schools. The distribution of pupils among these schools by religion is as follows :—

Roman Catholics	30,268	29 per cent.
Hindus	28,078	27 per cent.
English Church	26,496	26 per cent.
Moslems	7,717	7 per cent.
Presbyterians	4,195	4 per cent.
Methodists	1,889	2 per cent.
Moravians	1,764	2 per cent.
Others	3,261	3 per cent.
	103,668	100 per cent.

168. The majority of the pupils attending denominational schools belong to that denomination except in the case of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission schools which have a majority of Hindus and Moslems. Out of 27,202 children attending Canadian Mission schools 2,827 (10.3 per cent.), are Presbyterian, and there are 15,640 Hindus (57.4 per cent.), 3,800 Moslems (13.9 per cent.), 2,933 Roman Catholics (10.6 per cent.) and smaller numbers of other Christian denominations. Out of 31,856 pupils in Roman Catholic schools 13,813 (43.3 per cent.) are non-Roman Catholics; there are also 12,225 Roman Catholic pupils in Protestant denominational schools. There are no assisted schools maintained by other than Christian bodies.

169. Primary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 12 resident within two miles of a

Government or assisted school. The ages of admission to the primary schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on the roll of a primary school after attaining the age of 15. The primary schools are organized in seven standards with infant departments. The course of instruction is prescribed by regulations drawn up on the advice of the Education Board and only such text books may be used as are approved by the Board. School attendance leaves considerable room for improvement. The heavy and frequent falls of rain account for much of the absences since few children are equipped to protect themselves from rain.

170. The primary schools suffer by reason of the shortage of trained and qualified teachers. Few teachers in primary schools have been educated in secondary schools and in 1948 apart from headteachers and specialist teachers for needlework, handicrafts, housecraft, &c., there were as many as 932 pupil-teachers employed in the schools as compared with 828 trained and 753 untrained assistant teachers.

171. The administration and control of the primary schools were improved by the appointment of eight education officers which enabled the schools to be organized into eleven circuits or districts each under one education officer. In each district the education officer organized the training of pupil-teachers on Saturday mornings in centres under his supervision and with the aid of trained teachers in the district. The daily instruction of pupil-teachers by the headteachers, however, continued as before.

172. Fair progress was made during 1948 in the matter of school buildings. Towards the end of 1947, the Legislature voted the sum of \$20,000 for immediate repairs to 17 school buildings declared actually dangerous, and by March 1948, the necessary work had in all cases been executed. In the 1948 Estimates, the sum of \$300,000 was provided for new schools, extensions to existing schools to relieve congestion, and further rehabilitations. It was decided to apportion this sum to Government and assisted schools, the former on a full-costs, and the latter on a half-costs, basis ; but in view of the serious financial position of most of the Denominational Boards of Management, it was eventually agreed to increase Government's share of the cost of assisted school buildings up to two-thirds of the actual cost. This necessitated an increase of provision from \$300,000 to \$425,342.

The following programme was approved for 1948 :—

(a) <i>Government Schools</i>		... New school buildings	3
		Extension	3
(b) <i>Assisted Schools</i>			
(i) Roman Catholic		... New school buildings	5
		Extension	3
		Renovations	3
(ii) Church of			
England ...		... New school buildings	6
		Renovations	3
(iii) Canadian Mission		... New school buildings	6
		Renovations	5
(iv) Methodist		... New school buildings	2
(v) Baptist		... New school building	1
(vi) African Methodist			
Episcopal		... New school building	1

173. Included in the vote of \$300,000 was an allocation of \$25,000 as a special grant to the Naparima Girls' High School, towards the cost of extension and provision of a science block. Revotes of unexpended allocations or balances for primary school buildings under this programme were included in the 1949 Estimates, and it is expected that all the works will be completed before the close of that year.

A further review of the Colony's finances resulted in a decision not to finance the remainder of the programme from current revenues, but to seek a release from the Colony's allocation under the Development and Welfare Act of \$1,550,000, of which the sum of \$1,150,000 is to be devoted to primary and modern secondary (central senior) schools and \$400,000 for a technical school at San Fernando.

Secondary Education :

174. Apart from the eight intermediate schools (2 Government, 5 Roman Catholic, 1 English Church) in which small fees are charged, there are nine assisted secondary schools and one Government secondary school, the Queen's Royal College, which has 394 boys and a staff consisting of 16 graduate masters and 2 non-graduates. These schools charge \$16.00 per term for tuition, but there is a number of free exhibitions awarded by Government to meritorious pupils from primary schools on the results of an annual public examination. In 1948 there were 53 such exhibitions

awarded. The 10 recognised secondary schools contain 4,958 pupils. The denominational secondary schools include St. Mary's College for boys (R.C.), St. Joseph's Convent (R.C.), Bishop Anstey High School for girls (E.C.) and Fatima College for boys (R.C.) in Port-of-Spain, Naparima College for boys (C.M.), Naparima High School for girls (C.M.), Presentation College for boys (R.C.) and St. Joseph's High School for girls (R.C.) in San Fernando, and the Bishop's High School for boys and girls (E.C.) in Tobago. These schools prepare pupils for the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations. On the results of the latter examinations four university scholarships are awarded annually by Government. At the December, 1948 examinations, 1,558 candidates sat for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. Of this number, 651 candidates were presented by the recognised schools and 457 of these candidates passed. There were 907 private candidates for this examination of whom 289 were successful. One hundred and sixty-six candidates took the Higher School Certificate Examination and 118 passed.

Private Schools :

175. Apart from the schools mentioned above, there are many private schools, of which 21 are secondary, mainly in Port-of-Spain. These schools are required to be registered and conform with certain regulations governing buildings, furniture, sanitary arrangements and moral character of the teachers.

Training of Teachers :

176. Primary teachers are trained at the Government Training College and two other denominational training colleges. The majority of the students have been pupil-teachers in the primary schools. Most of the secondary school graduates aspire to enter the Civil Service or commerce if they do not study medicine or law. The courses at the training colleges are of one or two years' duration. In 1948 there were 211 teachers in training at the colleges.

School Gardens and 4-H Clubs :

177. Most schools have gardens and many of them reach a high standard. There is keen competition for the annual award of School Garden Shield and other prizes. There are two supervisors of 4-H Clubs which now number 55. They encourage gardening, the rearing of livestock, handicrafts and housecraft in the pupils' homes.

Technical Education :

178. Technical and commercial education is in the hands of the Board of Industrial Training, a demi-official body in receipt of Government grant. The Board maintains a junior technical school (full-time) at San Fernando and otherwise conducts theoretical and practical evening classes at Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and on the oilfields in preparation for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Students of the commercial classes (part-time) are prepared for the usual examinations in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. The Board is always charged with the duty of approving apprenticeship indentures and maintaining a register of apprentices. At the end of 1948, 451 registered apprentices and 1,556 other students were attending the Board's classes.

Orphanages and Industrial Schools :

179. There are two orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church ; an industrial school for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the control of the Corpus Christi Sisters.

Adult Classes : 1948.

180. The general aim was to provide the type of instruction that would equip certain sections of the adult population for the duties and responsibilities of intelligent citizenship. The curriculum was not confined to the more usual academic subjects, but instruction was given in public health, human relationships including civics and elementary economics, music and art.

Up to the end of April adult evening classes were conducted at nineteen different centres in the Colony. As a result of the reduction in the annual allocation from \$25,000 to \$17,000 it was found necessary not only to curtail the activities of these centres but also to abolish five at which the declining attendance increased the *per capita* cost to an abnormal extent.

Visual Education :

181. Three mobile cinema units previously maintained by the Social Welfare Department were transferred to this department in April. The units were stationed in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Tobago, and operated as a branch of the Education Extension Service, serving the needs of children and adults alike.

A film strip lending service has been started, and is being utilised by various educational institutions and welfare groups. Interest in this type of service is becoming widespread, and a greater demand by the public is envisaged in the near future.

The services rendered by the mobile cinema units have come to be regarded by most people, particularly those in the deep rural areas, as an indispensable source of visual instruction, filling the gap between their formal education and their vocational training. The degree of appreciation of films is steadily rising, and a far greater scope for usefulness to the people of the Colony is envisaged.

This branch is administered by a supervisor with 3 operator-drivers and 3 assistant operator-drivers.

School—Feeding Scheme :

182. The school-feeding scheme was previously administered by the Social Welfare Department. On the dissolution of that department early in the year its administration came under the usual control of the Social Assistance Department and this department.

Milk and mid-day meals were supplied to necessitous pupils of schools in both Trinidad and Tobago.

Fresh milk was supplied to 2,711 pupils attending 58 schools in Trinidad ; dried milk was supplied to 5,032 pupils attending 35 schools in Trinidad, and to 830 pupils attending 34 schools in Tobago. Milk was therefore served to 8,573 pupils attending 37 schools.

Free mid-day meals were supplied by voluntary agencies and school breakfast sheds which were in receipt of Government grant. In Trinidad 1,533 pupils attending 76 schools were supplied with these meals ; in Tobago 30 pupils attending 7 schools were similarly served. Free meals were therefore served to 1,563 pupils attending 83 schools.

The scheme was administered by a lady supervisor assisted by a clerk.

Education Extension Services :

183. The Education Extension Service came into existence in April, as a result of the dissolution of the Social Welfare Department. It aims at the gradual expansion of social welfare work

among the poorer classes, and seeks to achieve its aim by instituting self-help agencies for

- (1) improving the economic position of the individual, and
- (2) fostering recreational, cultural, and social activities.

184. In order to improve the economic position of the individual the Education Extension Service endeavours firstly to organise groups of persons and then stimulate their interest in the organisation of

- (a) cottage industries, *e.g.* knitting, basket and doyley making, hat making, icing cakes, &c. ;
- (b) agricultural projects, *e.g.* small stock raising and the cultivation of gardens ;
- (c) home improvement projects, *e.g.* the making of simple furniture, and the reduction of wastage by taking greater care of such things as garments and articles of household use ;
- (d) savings unions and co-operatives.

185. In order to foster recreational, cultural, and social activities the Education Extension Service organises movements catering for such activities and encourages participation in them by group members. Such movements foster the competitive spirit and also serve as media through which individuality may find scope for expression, *e.g.* games (indoor and outdoor), debates, discussions, concerts, dances, community singing, &c. To facilitate and hasten the achievement of its aim the Education Extension Service endeavours to enlist the co-operation of the Health and Agricultural Departments and the assistance of the mobile cinema units.

186. The work of the service may be classified as group work, training (including publishing bulletins and selling appropriate literature), and work with community and youth centres. This work was carried on through the medium of welfare organisations such as community councils, women's groups, mixed adult groups, youth groups, and co-operative groups. The Education Extension officers advised and assisted these organisations in the preparation and carrying out of their programmes.

187. Relationships with the voluntary organisations have been very cordial. In the course of the year assistance was given to the Junior Red Cross, 4-H Council, Child Welfare League, Girl Guides, Trinidad and Tobago Youth Council, and Catholic Youth Organisation.

188. Education Extension officers were in touch with or visited 14 community councils, 11 welfare associations, 10 co-operative groups, 59 women's groups, 3 mixed adult groups, and 72 youth groups, a total of 169 groups.

Included in the year's activities were a health drive, a better homes campaign, and courses in handicraft, the moral up-bringing of children (this was residential), mothercraft, food and nutrition, club management, Panama hat making, keep fit, jam making, and cake icing.

Staff :

189. With the dissolution of the Social Welfare Department the social welfare officer's post was abolished, and the staff transferred to the Education Department was reduced to eight Education Extension officers apart from the mobile cinema staff, clerk and messenger.

Of the eight Education Extension officers, one was on study leave in the United Kingdom and five women officers were put in charge of the districts of St. George, St. David-St. Andrew, Caroni, Tobago and Victoria-St. Patrick. One woman officer was transferred to the department of Social Assistance and the only male officer supervised the teaching of crafts to groups in the Caroni district.

HEALTH

190. The health of the Colony was better than it was in 1947. There was an appreciable decline in the incidence of morbidity and mortality. Thirteen cases of alastrim occurred during the second quarter but there were no deaths. The outbreak which was caused by infiltration from a neighbouring territory was soon brought under control.

191. The five leading causes of deaths for the year were diseases of early infancy, pulmonary tuberculosis, diseases of old age, cardiac and valvular diseases, and diarrhoea and enteritis.

192. The infant mortality rate of 75.48 per 1,000 live births as compared with 81.46 in 1947 was the lowest figure recorded during the last five years. Ante-natal clinics, the activities of the Child Welfare League and health education propaganda were directly responsible for this improvement.

193. The sanitary services continued to function satisfactorily. Sanitary surveys were made of practically the whole of St. George covering fifteen districts and useful information on which further

large scale planning could be based was obtained on housing, population, latrine accommodation, water supply, refuse disposal, food-handling premises, gardens, cowsheds and dairies, roads, drains, &c.

194. The principal causes of morbidity were hookworm, tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, dysentery, typhoid fever and pneumonia.

Hookworm :

195. The infestation rate for hookworm in the areas surveyed was about twice as high as the rate for other intestinal worms. There were 27 deaths from helminthic diseases as compared with 51 in 1947. The work of the Hookworm Control Unit produced satisfactory results. A system of random sampling was adopted and one stool specimen was collected from every home. If found positive, the entire family was treated. Propaganda dealing with preventive measures, privy construction and better sanitation proved helpful.

Tuberculosis :

196. The morbidity incidence could not be estimated due to irregular notification. 532 deaths occurred of the pulmonary type as compared with 542 in 1947. Routine measures of prevention and control including early diagnosis, mass X-rays and examination at various institutions and propaganda were employed. The situation concerning hospitalization of tuberculosis cases has been relieved by the provision of a 200-bedded hospital for advanced cases. Construction of the 160-bed sanatorium is almost complete.

Malaria :

197. As in 1947, malaria transmission showed a definite downward trend, the death rate being 29.36 per 100,000 population as compared with 112.41 in 1943. A limited residual DDT spraying campaign has been conducted in Trinidad during the past three years. It is felt that the decline in malaria incidence is due to this and it is hoped that the programme will be expanded in the near future.

198. The spraying programme was maintained as was the spraying of bromeliads with 0.5 per cent. copper sulphate solution to determine the *A. bellator* density. Malaria studies and anopheline investigations were continued and control activities intensified.

Observations on the use of paludrine continued. 1,037 insects including one *A. albimanus* were found in the 6,648 planes disinfested at Piarco.

199. In the island of Tobago with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation a residual DDT spraying programme is now well on the way, every house being sprayed at 6 months intervals. Coincidentally, drainage works are being effected which have reduced malaria incidence almost to nil. .

Venereal Diseases :

200. The Venereal Disease control programme was effectively maintained through the Caribbean Medical Centre and its eleven field clinics and two mobile units. Comparison with the last three years showed a definite fall in the percentage of positive blood tests. 12,798 cases of V.D. totalling 149,218 attendances were treated. The education programme of the centre was directed towards teachers, medical and nursing personnel, leaders of the community and patients.

Leprosy :

201. At the end of the year 28 cases of leprosy had been admitted to the leprosarium at Chacachacare. There was an increase in the number of cases discharged as non-infectious. Treatment at clinics with sulphetrone continued with satisfactory results. Minor improvements were effected at Chacachacare and a system of local broadcasting was installed to facilitate patients.

Nutrition :

202. There was no evidence of change in the nutritional status of the population. Education in nutrition continued by means of lectures, films, posters, demonstrations and exhibits. Experiments were undertaken to show the value of dehydrated foods, soya bean milk fortified with calcium and shark oil, and skimmed milk fortified with shark oil. 5,146 persons attended the 168 cookery demonstrations at various centres during the year.

Health Education :

203. Major emphasis was laid on the the training of teachers, pupils and community groups in hygiene and preventive measures. Practical health information was given on the care of mothers and infants, nutrition, sanitation, and on the prevention of endemic diseases to foster family fitness and community health. Special mention must be made of the work of the Junior Red Cross in

schools as their health programme supplements the hygiene syllabus in schools and helps to build up a better health consciousness in children.

Institutional Service :

204. There are three colonial hospitals with 832 beds, eight district hospitals and the following special hospitals : Masson Tuberculosis Hospital (200 beds), Mental Hospital (828 beds), Leprosarium (464 beds), Venereal Diseases' Hospital (88 beds) and two Houses of Refuge with 662 beds.

Colonial Hospitals :

205. The high standard of work was maintained at the three colonial hospitals despite the shortage of medical and nursing staff and the overcrowding of wards at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. A total of 5,027 operations was performed at the three colonial hospitals (Port-of-Spain 2,459 and San Fernando 2,348), the majority of which were gynaecological, herniotomies and appendicectomies.

206. The new administrative offices at Port-of-Spain were occupied towards the end of the year and the new nurses' hostel at San Fernando was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in March.

Mental Hospital :

207. For the past three years this hospital has been badly overcrowded. Built to accommodate 828 patients, the number has been steadily increasing to 1,029 in 1946, 1,066 in 1947 and 1,160 in 1948. During the year 436 patients, the highest figure on record, were admitted, 266 were discharged and 135 died.

208. Electric convulsion therapy and treatment of neurosyphilis with penicillin brought satisfactory results.

Health Centres and Dispensaries :

209. At the four health centres and eighty-three rural dispensaries and vaccination centres 182,123 patients were examined and treated.

HOUSING

210. There are three types of housing for the poorer sections of the population of Trinidad and Tobago namely, rural tapia huts, rural cottages and urban slums.

211. Rural tapia huts are nearly all constructed by the occupier and his family and owned by them, either on their own or rented land in hamlets off the main roads. These huts usually contain two inner rooms, and a gallery around one or more of the sides. The floor is usually beaten earth, the thatch roof is of palm leaves and the siding is of round wood poles with tapia (wattle and daub).

212. Rural cottages of the more advanced group usually have two to four rooms, with a gallery and kitchen, wooden floors, galvanized iron roof, sides of wood, concrete nogging, hollow clay tiles or higher grade of tapia covered with plaster. These cottages are more usually chattel houses on rented land, and located mainly in ribbon development formation along the main roads.

213. Urban slums are usually rooms rented out singly in old decayed houses or barracks put up as congested as possible to bring a high aggregate return to the owners. Repairs and maintenance are negligible and they are without exception foul, dark and insanitary. It is in this class that the most pressing problem lies and the Slum Clearance Committee is continuing forcibly to acquire and demolish the insanitary dwellings and build new modern accommodation.

214. During the year 1948 no new buildings in the Commission's Housing Settlements were constructed owing to the unavailability of funds. In spite of the fact that the long waiting list of applicants for houses at the Morvant Housing Settlement had been closed since June 1946, when the demand far exceeded the supply and very little hope was entertained that all applicants would be housed, numerous fresh applications continue to be received and it is evident that much remains to be done before the problem of housing the poorer sections of the community can be considered to be adequately dealt with.

215. The numbers of houses in the various housing settlements therefore remain the same as at the end of 1947 and are given hereunder for easy reference :

		1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3 bedroom
Morvant ...	...	168	494	131
St. James ...	...	90	—	—
Mon Repos and Navet	...	38	306	58
Hubertstown	...	—	51	—
Siparia ...	...	—	20	—
Les Efforts	...	—	30	22
		296	901	211

216. Of 78 houses which became vacant at the Morvant Housing Settlement during the year 1948, 74 were re-let. In addition, the 50 new houses which were completed in 1947 were eventually connected up with a water supply and were also let. The Commission was therefore able to assist 124 families with accommodation at this settlement during 1948. Of these, 6 were victims of the disastrous fire which occurred at Nos. 66, 68, and 70, Charlotte Street, and were housed on the recommendation of a committee appointed by His Worship the Mayor of Port-of-Spain.

217. The Morvant cinema was completed during the year and now provides a welcome form of recreation for the inhabitants of this settlement. A school, which is being erected by the Anglican Church authorities, was almost completed at the end of the year.

218. Under the Slum Clearance and Housing (Temporary Provisions) Ordinances, 1944, work on clearing the Slums in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando was actively pursued and during the year 36 flats of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom designs which were under construction in Port-of-Spain at the end of 1947 were completed, and 78 flats of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom designs which were begun in 1948 were also completed. Consequent upon representations made to the Commission by certain small traders in the Port-of-Spain slum areas whose premises had been demolished, the Commission agreed to the construction of a number of three-storeyed buildings of new designs having living accommodation on the two upper floors and shops on the ground floor. Two of such buildings were constructed during 1948, and the 18 shops so provided have all been tenanted.

219. In San Fernando several groups of slum buildings were demolished. Of the 84 flats of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom designs begun in 1947, 52 were completed and 60 additional flats to complete the Scheme were started in 1948. This Scheme will be completed early in 1949.

220. The number of completed flats in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando at the end of 1948 was as follows :—

	1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3 bedroom
Port-of-Spain ...	66	126	114
San Fernando ...	20	12	92

221. The curtailment of funds has rendered necessary the postponement of construction of 216 projected flats under the Port-of-Spain Scheme in two of the city blocks. In consequence,

many slum dwellers will have to continue in residence in decanting centres until such time as additional flats can be constructed for their permanent accommodation. The majority of these slum dwellers comprise persons of the lower income group who cannot afford the rentals of the flats, and until such time as funds and suitable land become available when cheaper houses can be erected for their permanent accommodation, the present position must continue.

222. One hundred and sixteen families from slum clearance areas in Port-of-Spain were accommodated in flats as follows :—

89 in new flats which were erected during the course of the year—25 being one-bedroom (\$9.00), 38 in two-bedroom (\$2.00), and 26 in three-bedroom (\$15.00);

21 in flats which had become vacant during the year—7 in one-bedroom, 8 in two-bedroom and 6 in three-bedroom, and

6 of the lower income group were temporarily housed in the decanting centre at London Street. In addition, 8 single women and 10 single men were also housed in this centre.

223. At San Fernando, 115 families living in the slum clearance areas were accommodated as follows :—

83 in flats which were completed during the year—4 being one-bedroom (\$9.00), 26 in two-bedroom (\$12.00), and 53 in three-bedroom (\$15.00);

10 families in flats which became vacant during the year—4 in one-bedroom and 6 in three-bedroom, and

22 families of the lower income groups were accommodated at the Commission's various housing settlements in San Fernando and its environs. Three of these went into one-bedroom houses (\$4.00), 15 into two-bedroom (\$6.00), and 4 into three-bedroom (\$12.00).

224. Two model houses, one at Kumar Village and the other at Frederick Village were erected during the year, with a view to demonstrating the use of prefabricated tapia blocks of standard sizes for the walling; and local timber for windows, doors, rafters, &c.; and carat leaves for the roof. Local unskilled labour was employed as far as possible in every operation, and although the ascertained cost of such construction was found to be low, it would appear that the departure from the more usual method of

tapia construction is not being favourably received by the somewhat conservative type of person whom it was intended to impress.

225. Limitation of funds for town and regional planning forced the Commission to terminate the services of Mr. M. F. Costello, M.R.I.A., A.M.T.P.I., who had been selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for appointment as Town Planner under agreement for three years and who had arrived in the Colony on the 30th May, 1947.

Relief of the destitute and disabled :

226. Provision for the relief of the disabled and destitute is contained in the Poor Relief Ordinance and for assistance to the aged and the blind in the Old Age Pensions Ordinance.

227. Public assistance is granted on the basis of medical certification of disability regardless of age and in necessitous cases classified as such by an investigating officer of the Public Assistance and Old Age Pensions Department.

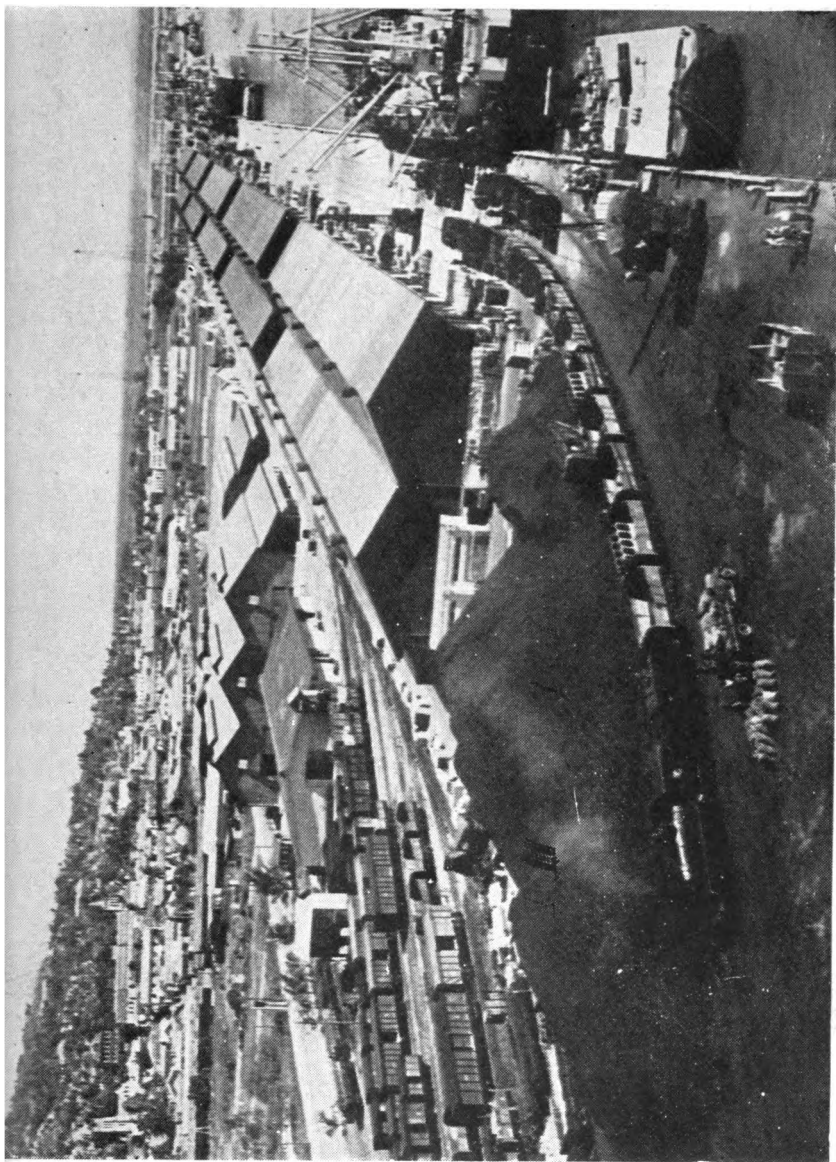
228. Awards under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance (which provides a non-contributory system) are subject to a means test. The qualifying age for old age pension is 65 years. The maximum award is \$3.00 per month plus \$2.00 per month temporary war allowance.

229. In the year 1942, a temporary war allowance of \$1.00 per month was paid to every old age pensioner with effect from 1st January. This allowance was increased to \$1.50 per month from 1st January, 1943, and to \$2.00 per month from 1st January, 1944.

230. In 1948, 8,281 adults and children received relief amounting to \$257,169.99 as compared with 7,555 adults and children who received relief amounting to \$223,374.58 in 1947. The following statement shows the number of pensioners and the amounts paid to them during the three years ending December, 1948 :—

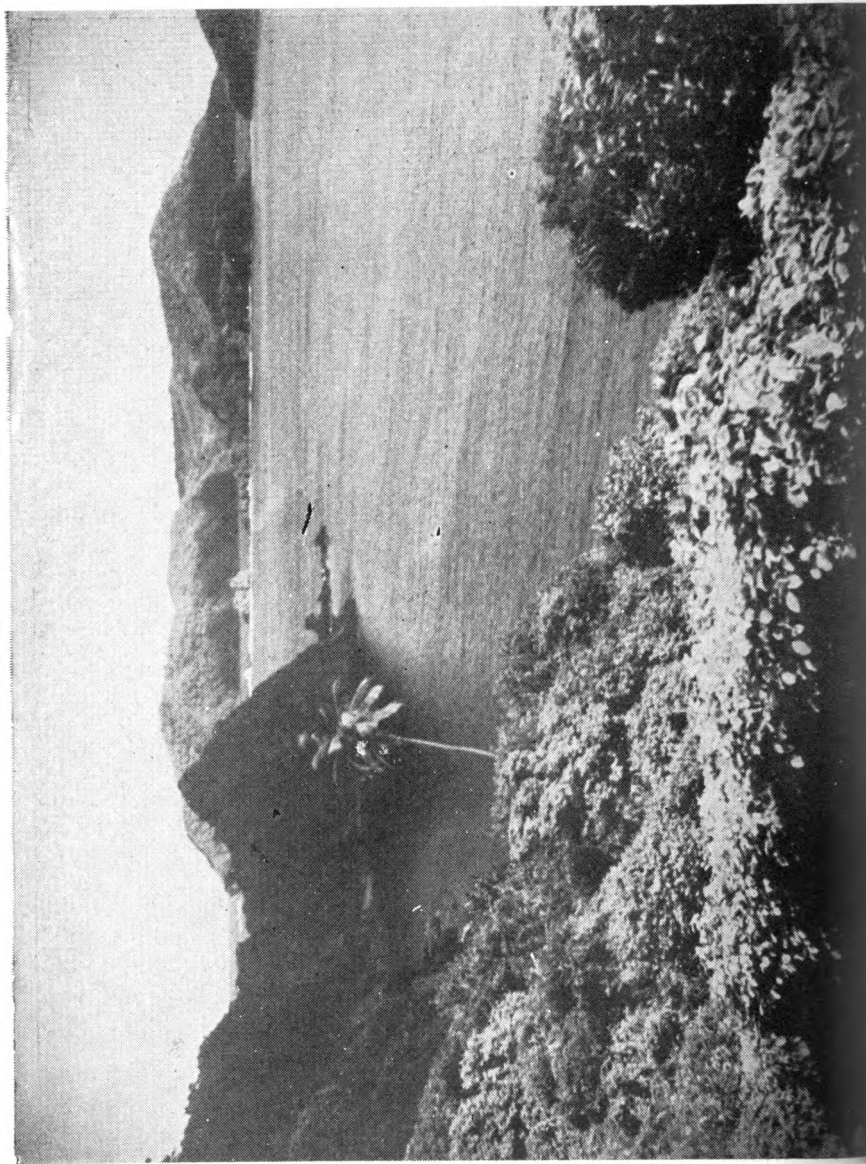
Year	Pensioners	Pensions	T.W.A.	Total
1946	16,592	\$555,886.06	\$378,690.28	\$934,567.34
1947	16,105	560,167.30	381,326.67	941,493.97
1948	16,385	569,171.55	388,820.06	957,991.61

231. Recipients of poor relief and old age pensions are granted free medical attention and medicine at health centres.



**PORT-OF-SPAIN HARBOUR
AND WHARVES**

A bird's-eye view of Port-of-Spain. It shows in the foreground the wharf area where ships may be bunkered. (Note the huge heaps of coal and the transit sheds.)



BIRD OF PARADISE ISLAND

The famous Bird of Paradise Island nestles just off the coast of Tobago. It is the only place in the world, apart from their original habitat in New Guinea, where gorgeous Birds of Paradise live. The birds live in their natural state on this uninhabited island. The Government arranges a regular water supply for them.

THEY MADE HISTORY

The lovely island of Tobago (twenty minutes flying distance from Trinidad) has a history replete with 'gallant actions'. Between 1628 and 1814 the island passed several times from British, French and Dutch sovereignty. These ancient guns maintain their sentinel positions over the capital town of Scarborough from historic Fort King George.





BALANDRA BAY

This is the side of Balandra Bay, one of Trinidad's famous beaches, which offers excellent surf bathing.

232. In addition to relieving immediate distress in a large number of cases, efforts directed to rehabilitation during last year resulted in the removal from the list of a number of cases previously regarded as permanent clients.

233. With a view to improving the condition of the poor and the aged certain proposals for providing more flexibility in the system of award and for broadening the scope of relief and old age pensions are at present under consideration.

234. The Social Welfare Department was abolished on 1st April, 1948, and its case-working section transferred to the Social Assistance Department. Its other functions were distributed among other Government departments.

THE PROBATION SERVICE

Organization :

235. The use of probation in the treatment of crime continues to grow as officers are posted in the various magisterial districts.

236. The Probation Case Committees under the chairmanship of the stipendiary magistrate in each magisterial district revise the cases under supervision every quarter. It is expected that the case committees would be made statutory during next year.

237. These committees are comprised of persons interested in the welfare of the people in the magisterial districts, and representatives of the various religious bodies. The principal probation officer continues to be an *ex-officio* member of these committees and the district probation officers their secretaries.

238. One additional full-time officer was appointed in December 1948. Part-time officers continue to be recruited from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Carmelite Sisters and the Salvation Army.

239. The staff now comprise :—

1 principal probation officer

7 male full-time officers

4 male part-time officers

6 female part-time officers.

Development :

240. During the period under review, four hundred and twenty-six adults, 354 from the 16-21 age group, were placed on probation. One hundred and eighty-three juveniles were similarly dealt with.

241. At the close of the year there were eight hundred and eight adults and four hundred and fifty-eight juveniles under supervision.

242. 51.84 per cent. of the juveniles charged with criminal offences were placed under supervision during the year as compared with 49.85 per cent. in 1947, 31.15 per cent. in 1946, and 14.55 per cent. in 1945.

243. The appointment of a female stipendiary magistrate who presides over the Juvenile Courts in St. George West, permits of a uniform policy in dealing with juveniles in the magisterial district where most of the juvenile offenders are dealt with.

Training :

244. During the course of the year the senior full-time officer was sent to the United Kingdom to take the Probation Officers' Training Course conducted by the Probation Training Board of the Home Office in conjunction with the London University.

245. The Trinidad and Tobago Probation Officers' Association, affiliated to the National Association of Probation Officers in the United Kingdom, continues to grow numerically and in usefulness. It meets once a month to have discussions and lectures which form a means of intraining for officers and associates alike.

Other Activities :

246. Probation officers continue to investigate the means of applicants for aid "*in forma pauperis*" and to conduct preliminary enquiries for the preparation and presentation of petitions to the Incorporated Law Society of Trinidad and Tobago.

247. One hundred and fifty new petitions were presented during the period under review, making a total of two hundred and seventy-six at the close of the year.

248. Matrimonial disputes are being increasingly referred to the officers both by the courts and estranged parties. These are usually very difficult problems if they are of long standing, but results at reconciliation are very encouraging.

249. Mal-adjusted children from all strata of society are continually being referred to the officers by parents. These children oftentimes must have their entire life re-adjusted. Although facilities for this type of work are negligible, the officers tackle the problems with great enthusiasm.

Results of Probation :

250. Of the 310 persons whose probation period expired during the year, 253 or 81.61 per cent. completed their term satisfactorily, while, 57 or 18.39 per cent. were unsatisfactory.

251. The following table shows the number of cases under supervision in 1948 :—

		<i>Adults</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>
Cases brought forward from 1947 ...	...	382	275
New cases for 1948 ...	...	426	183
Total number of cases under supervision in December, 1948 ...		808	458
Grand Total ...		1,266	
Total No. of cases completed in 1948 ...	...	207	103
Total No. of cases completed satisfactorily ...	...	253 = 81.61%	
Total No. of cases completed unsatisfactorily ...	...	57 = 18.39%	

Chapter 8 : Legislation

252. During the year 1948 thirty-six ordinances were enacted ; particulars of the more important are as follows :—

Ordinance No. 2 of 1948—The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 :

253. This ordinance provided for the issue of a highway code by the Licensing Authority subject to the approval of the Legislative Council. Failure on the part of any person to observe the provisions of the code does not of itself render that person liable to criminal proceedings but any such failure may be taken into consideration in any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) as tending to establish or to negative any liability which is in question in those proceedings. A highway code has been issued and approved by the Legislative Council.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1948—The Public Works Loan (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 :

254. This ordinance amended the Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1945 which authorised the Governor to raise in the Colony or in London a loan of 7 million dollars for the construction of public works. The amending ordinance increased the amount of the loan authorised to 15 million dollars.

Ordinance No. 5 of 1948—The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 :

255. This ordinance increased for one year, i.e. the year 1948, the rate of income tax payable on the net chargeable income of companies other than life insurance companies from 40 per centum to 45 per centum.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1948—The Marketing Board Ordinance, 1948 :

256. This ordinance provided for the establishment of a marketing board consisting of the Director of Agriculture as chairman, the Accountant General, the Marketing and Co-operative Officer and five other members to be appointed by the Governor. The board is to be a body corporate and is to take over the assets and liabilities of the Trinidad and Tobago Ground Provisions Board, of the Trinidad and Tobago Banana Board and of the temporary marketing division of the Department of Agriculture. The board is authorised to carry on and develop the trade and business activities of these three organisations. The duties of the board are to endeavour also to assist and improve the marketing and processing of agricultural and fishery products in the interests of producers. The board is also authorised to trade and deal in feeding stuffs for livestock, seeds, fertilizers and insecticides and in such other commodities as may facilitate the operations of producers. Finally the board is authorised to regulate the control and export of Gros Michel bananas in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1948—The Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 :

257. This ordinance made two changes in the law. In the first place it made non-christian religious bodies eligible to manage assisted schools in the same way as christian denominations are so eligible. Any religious denomination or body which has a head or governing body is now competent to apply to manage an assisted school, i.e. a school to which a grant is made from public funds. In the second place the ordinance provided that the allowances paid to a scholar to whom a colonial scholarship is awarded may be varied from time to time by the Governor in Council so that such allowances shall be in general conformity with proposals advanced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the

standardisation of allowances paid to all official scholars of Colonial Governments or under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1948—The Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance, 1948 :

258. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has agreed, following on negotiations in London between the British West Indies Sugar Association (with which the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Incorporated) is associated) and representatives of the Ministry of Food, to grant an increase of £4 15s. od. (\$22.80) per ton on the price of sugar.

259. The increased price has been granted subject to the condition, mutually agreed upon between the parties concerned, that provision should be made for the establishment of certain special funds for the benefit of the sugar industry and the welfare of the labour workers engaged in the industry, such funds to be built up by means of a levy at an agreed rate per ton of sugar exported.

260. The special funds established were :—

Price Stabilisation Fund ;

Rehabilitation Fund ;

Labour Welfare Fund.

261. It has been further agreed that the levy should be at the rate of \$13.20 per ton, to be allocated in the proportion of \$6.00 per ton to the Price Stabilisation Fund, \$4.80 per ton to the Rehabilitation Fund and \$2.40 per ton to the Labour Welfare Fund. The rate of the levy and the basis of allocation may be varied by mutual agreement in subsequent years if found desirable.

262. The purpose of the Price Stabilisation Fund is to provide a reserve which can be utilised, if necessary, to mitigate the adverse effect of a reduction in the price of sugar or when the current price proves to be unremunerative. It is not proposed to draw upon this fund in the immediate future and certainly not so long as the present Ministry of Food guaranteed purchase arrangements remain in force, that is to say, not before the end of the year 1949.

263. The purpose of the Rehabilitation Fund is to provide a source of funds for the purpose of assisting the manufacturers to meet the cost of major renewals and to carry out capital works associated with the factory side of the manufacturers' operations.

264. The purpose of the Labour Welfare Fund is to provide funds to meet the cost of capital works and recurrent expenditure on such works for the improvement of the welfare of labourers engaged in the sugar industry.

265. The ordinance establishes the special funds referred to above and provides for the control and administration of these funds by three committees to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The Sugar Industry Price Stabilisation Fund is to be controlled by a committee consisting of three persons nominated by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Incorporated), two persons nominated by the Governor to represent cane farmers of the Colony and two public officers. The committee to control the Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund consists of five persons nominated by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and two public officers. The committee to control the Labour Welfare Fund consists of three persons nominated by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, three persons nominated by the trade unions concerned with the welfare of labour workers in the sugar industry, two public officers and one person nominated by the Governor to represent the cane farmers in the Colony.

Ordinance No. 16 of 1948—The Jury (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 :

266. This ordinance enabled payment to be made to jurors living within three miles of the place to which they were summoned provided that they had suffered a loss of earnings by reason of their attendance as jurors. Previously such jurors were not eligible for any payment.

Ordinance No. 18 of 1948—The Antibiotics Ordinance, 1948 :

267. This ordinance was designed to safeguard the community against evil effects arising from the misuse of antibiotics and for this purpose authorised the setting up of a committee which by means of a licensing system would exercise the necessary control over the importation, storage, distribution, sale and use of these substances.

Ordinance No. 19 of 1948—The Reorganisation of the Mines Department Ordinance, 1948 :

268. This ordinance provided for the carrying out of the functions of the office of the Inspector of Mines which post has been abolished.

Ordinance No. 24 of 1948—The Summary Courts Ordinance, 1948 :

269. The main change in the law effected by this ordinance is that a magistrate or justice issuing a warrant of arrest is required to endorse the warrant with directions as to the security to be taken as to his appearance for trial if he considers that the person should be released on bail on his arrest and the officer in charge of the police station to which the arrested person is brought is placed under obligation to take such security.

Ordinance No. 25 of 1948—The Indictable Offences (Preliminary Enquiry) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 :

270. This ordinance requires a magistrate issuing a warrant of arrest for an indictable offence other than murder or treason to endorse the warrant in like manner as is provided by Ordinance No. 24 of 1948.

Ordinance No. 30 of 1948—The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance, 1948 :

271. Section 2 this ordinance brought within the scope of income tax imposition annual gains and profits which previously did not fall within such scope. Section 2 authorises the deduction from income tax of—

- (a) sums paid by way of interest on loans where such interest was paid on capital employed in acquiring the income ; and
- (b) in each of ten successive years of one-tenth of any lump sum payment made by an employer on account of an employee's superannuation or pension fund.

Ordinance No. 32 of 1948—The Port Services (Dues, Charges and Management) Ordinance, 1948 :

272. This ordinance replaced the Harbours and Wharves (Dues and Management) Ordinance, No. 14 of 1942 as amended. The title of the Harbours and Wharves Department has been changed to "The Port Services Department". The main objects of the ordinance are to provide for :—

- (1) Reduction in minimum wharf dues for vessels under 1,000 tons, the rates for which under the 1946 Amendment Ordinance were found to be excessive ;
- (2) Changes in rates of pay for labour and overtime, consequent upon agreement with the Shipping Association and the Labour Union concerned as to such rates ;

- (3) Land rental rates for repairs to launches, &c., from the St. Vincent Wharf, for which no statutory provision has been previously made ;
- (4) New rates for the hire of gear and mechanical appliances acquired by the Department since the publication of previous tariffs ;
- (5) A complete set of bye-laws for traffic of vessels in the harbours, including the designation of an Explosives Anchorage for vessels carrying explosives ;
- (6) A complete set of bye-laws for the management of the Government Slipways.

Ordinance No. 34 of 1948—The Public Authorities Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 :

273. This ordinance extended from two months to one year the limitation period for bringing civil actions against public authorities.

Ordinance No. 36 of 1948—The Cinematograph Entertainments (Maximum Charges) Ordinance, 1948 :

274. This ordinance provided for the control by the Governor in Council assisted by an advisory committee of prices of admission to cinematograph entertainments.

Chapter 9 : Justice

275. The laws of the colony of Trinidad and Tobago as administered in the courts are the Common Law of England, the doctrines of Equity and Statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament which were in force in England on the 1st March, 1848, and are deemed to have been introduced into and enacted in the colony as from that date, and local ordinances contained in 1940 Revised Edition of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago and such other ordinances passed from year to year thereafter by the Legislature.

276. The courts of the colony are as follows :—

A. The Supreme Court :

This Court is a Superior Court of Record and consists of a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and such other Puisne Judges as the Governor shall from time to time appoint. The Chief Justice is the President of the Supreme Court and is designated the

Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago ; the Senior Puisne Judge ranks next to the Chief Justice and is designated the Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago ; and the other Puisne Judges rank after the Senior Puisne Judge according to the dates of their respective appointments and are designated Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago. In this court law and equity are concurrently administered and in it is vested all jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, lunacy, bankruptcy, admiralty, suits to establish legitimacy, &c. Its jurisdiction is exercised as nearly as possible in accordance with the practice and procedure for the time being in force in the High Court of Justice in England so far as such practice and procedure are not displayed by local Rules of Court.

Every action and proceeding and all business arising out of the same is, so far as is practicable and convenient, heard and determined by a single judge except such actions or proceedings as are ordered by the Supreme Court to be tried by a jury. In such cases nine jurors form the array.

Indictable offences are also tried by the judges of this court sitting with a common jury of nine in all cases except murder when the number is increased to twelve. By order of the court a special jury of nine may in any case, whether civil or criminal, (except indictments for treason or felony punishable with death) be empanelled.

The appellate jurisdiction of the court consists of :—

(i) *The Full Court* : To this court appeals are brought from the decisions of judges in the matters specified in the Judicature Ordinance. This court also hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates under the Summary Courts Ordinance and of judges of the petty civil courts. It is sufficiently constituted by two judges but frequently consists of three. Where, owing to incapacity, only one judge is available, appeals under the Summary Courts Ordinance may be heard by a single judge.

(ii) *Court of Criminal Appeal* : Persons convicted on indictment may appeal to this court as of right on any question of law and by leave of a judge on questions of fact and severity of sentence. Three judges constitute this court.

B. Petty Civil Courts :

These are established in various parts of the colony and have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$240.00. They have no equitable jurisdiction and follow closely on the lines of the county courts in England. They are presided over by a stipendiary magistrate of the district.

C. Magistrates' Courts :

They are counter parts of English police courts and exercise similar jurisdiction in criminal and quasi-criminal courts.

D. Coroners' Courts :

This court is presided over by a stipendiary magistrate of the district. Its function and procedure are similar to those of coroners in England except that it sits without a jury.

Where, however, the matter for inquiry arises in his harbour, a harbour master has all the powers and jurisdiction to discharge the duties of a coroner.

E. West Indian Court of Appeal :

This court is a superior court of record for the West Indian colonies and is created by the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919. It hears and determines appeals, so far as this colony is concerned, from decisions of the Supreme Court in its civil jurisdiction in matters not specifically assigned to the Full Court. It is constituted by any three Chief Justices of the colonies of Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, and the Leeward and Windward islands and sits in the colony from which the appeal comes. Its President and Principal Registrar are the Chief Justice and Registrar respectively of Trinidad and Tobago.

277. Barristers and solicitors perform the same functions respectively in the colony as in the United Kingdom. Solicitors have no right of audience in the Supreme Court except before a Judge in Chambers.

278. The judges of the Supreme Court are *ex-officio* commissioners for Workmen's Compensation for the Colony, and the magistrate from time to time assigned for duty as such in the

Island of Tobago is, in addition to the judges of the Supreme Court, a commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Island of Tobago.

279. All claims by injured workmen for compensation arising under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance are heard by the commissioners.

POLICE

280. The police force is administered by a commissioner and comprises a deputy commissioner, a paymaster, 23 superintendents and assistant superintendents, 280 non-commissioned officers and 1,081 constables. It is an armed force and is charged with the prevention and detection of crime and the suppression of internal disturbances. It is also liable to be employed on military duties on proclamation made by the Governor.

281. The force is distributed throughout the Colony among 6 police divisions, containing a total of 60 stations, and is provided with adequate transport facilities which include 48 road vehicles and 9 launches.

282. It maintains :

- (a) a separate branch for criminal investigation ;
- (b) a security department ;
- (c) a marine branch for the policing of the wharves and harbours ;
- (d) a traffic and communications branch ;
- (e) a dépôt for the training of recruits and for advance instruction and refresher courses to members of the force ;
- (f) a band under the control of a director of music ;
- (g) a mounted branch ;
- (h) a fire brigade.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

283. The criminal investigation branch includes a finger print and photograph bureau and a ballistics laboratory. 1,791 classified finger prints of persons convicted of indictable crimes were filed in the finger print registry in 1948 as compared with 1,348 in 1947. The total number of classified finger prints on record in the registry at the end of 1948 was 74,790.

284. The photograph bureau took 4,637 photographs during the year. The subjects photographed included :

- (1) scenes of murders ;
- (2) fatal and serious accidents ;
- (3) debris of burnt buildings in cases of suspected arson ;
- (4) political demonstrations.

MARINE BRANCH

285. The marine branch continued to maintain keen supervision of the wharf area. Crime within this area consists principally of the broaching of cargoes and, to a lesser degree, of petty thefts of mechanical parts and tackling from small craft. Cases involving woundings also occur in this area.

TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

286. The total number of convictions secured for traffic offences during the year as a result of the vigilance of the traffic branch was 12,568 as compared with 10,279 in 1947.

287. A brief summary of the accidents statistics for 1948 is set out below together with comparative details for 1947 :—

	1948	1947	Increase or Decrease	1946
Total number of accidents ...	6,390	5,929	<i>Increase</i> 8 per cent.	4,271
Total number of persons killed	57	54	6 do.	62
Number of persons seriously injured ...	402	419	4 do.	360
Number of persons slightly injured ...	2,118	1,928	10 do.	1,501
Number of persons seriously injured ...	2,520	2,520	7 do.	1,861
Number of vehicles licensed ...	13,170	12,332	7 do.	10,026

288. The following table shows the classes of persons killed and injured :—

			<i>Killed</i>		<i>Injured</i>	
			1948	1947	1948	1947
Pedestrians ...	...	...	24	26	1,062	921
Drivers ...	...	...	3		149	159
Motor cyclists ...	...	...	3	Nil	30	31
Pillion riders ...	...	...	Nil	Nil	6	7
Pedal cyclists ...	...	...	7	7	555	431
Other persons (passengers, loaders, &c.) ...	...	...	20	18	718	798
Total ...	...	...	57	54	2,520	2,347

TRAINING DEPOT

289. There was no difficulty in obtaining recruits locally to fill vacancies created in the force by normal retirements or casualties. This was due not only to the increased rates of pay but also the increased opportunities for promotion to higher ranks in the force. 28 recruits were trained during the year. The training course included instructions in wireless telegraphy, motor vehicle regulations, swimming and cycling.

POLICE BAND

290. The Police band which comprises 25 bandsmen and 6 apprentices is under the control of a director of music who was trained at Knellar Hall. The band gave public performances in the various squares of the city and in the towns of the colony. It fulfilled 233 engagements during the year.

MOUNTED BRANCH

291. Regular mounted patrols were furnished by day and night in Port-of-Spain and suburbs. The branch assisted in preserving order at races and sports meetings, and on other occasions where large gatherings were assembled.

FIRE BRIGADE

292. Whole-time fire brigades are maintained in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. They are assisted by volunteer sections in both these towns and Arima.

SUPPLEMENTAL POLICE

293. Supplemental police are appointed by the commissioner and are maintained by certain agricultural and industrial concerns for the policing of their property.

SPECIAL RESERVE POLICE

294. An establishment of special reserve police is maintained by Government for the purpose of assisting the regular force when required. The sanctioned strength is 761 but its actual strength in 1948 was 640.

SERIOUS CRIMES FOR YEARS 1946-1948

295. The figures below show the incidence of more serious crimes.

	1946						1947						1948					
	Total number of True Reports	Prosecuted and convicted	Discharged and acquitted after prosecution	Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of after prosecution	Pending	Not prosecuted	Total number of true reports	Prosecuted and convicted	Discharged and acquitted after prosecution	Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of after prosecution	Pending	Not prosecuted	Total number of true reports	Prosecuted and convicted	Discharged and acquitted after prosecution	Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of after prosecution	Pending	Not prosecuted
<i>Offences against the person</i>																		
Abduction ...	5	1	1	—	2	1	9	1	1	—	5	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Murder ...	23	1	—	—	21	1	22	1	1	—	18	2	41	10	8	1	21	1
Attempted murder (Secs. 9-10, Ch. 4, No. 9) ...	14	2	—	—	11	1	22	3	—	—	12	7	21	3	2	1	8	7
Shooting with intent*	7	—	—	—	4	1	14	—	—	—	11	3	7	2	1	—	3	—
Manslaughter ...	44	3	3	—	26	12	44	—	3	—	26	15	40	10	2	1	15	7
Rape ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful carnal knowledge*	—	—	—	—	10	11	30	6	—	—	23	1	14	2	1	—	3	2
Unnatural Offences	23	2	—	—	53	7	86	20	1	—	58	6	98	49	6	3	37	7
Wounding (Felonious) ...	101	39	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Throwing corrosive fluid	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences against property</i>																		
Arson ...	57	1	3	—	15	38	97	1	—	—	23	73	96	6	12	1	12	65
Burglary ...	80	10	2	—	12	56	111	10	—	—	18	81	75	9	3	—	6	57
Breakings ...	702	75	8	4	85	530	758	93	2	—	89	563	895	139	29	2	56	669
Forgery ...	66	29	1	—	24	12	67	24	10	—	9	34	91	52	5	1	20	13
Carried forward ...																		

* These offences were not reported on in 1946 and 1947.

	1946						1947						1948					
	Total number of true reports	Prosecuted and convicted	Discharged and acquitted after prosecution	Withdrawn or other-wise disposed of after prosecution	Pending	Not prosecuted	Total number of true reports	Prosecuted and convicted	Discharged and acquitted after prosecution	Withdrawn or other-wise disposed of after prosecution	Pending	Not prosecuted	Total number of true reports	Prosecuted and convicted	Discharged and acquitted after prosecution	Withdrawn or other-wise disposed of after prosecution	Pending	Not prosecuted
Brought forward ...	...																	
<i>Offences against property—</i>																		
<i>Contd.</i>																		
Larceny or embezzlement of Government funds	5	3	—	—	1	1	92	7	2	1	15	67	23	2	2	—	13	6
All offences under Larceny Ordinance value over \$96.00 ...	278	40	3	3	40	192	303	30	7	1	52	213	421	83	19	4	39	276
Malicious damage over \$96.00 ...	11	—	2	—	—	9	36	4	—	—	12	20	21	3	2	—	—	16
Robbery ...	67	6	4	—	27	30	72	7	—	—	23	42	118	22	9	—	36	51
Entering dwelling house by night and larceny ...	36	1	—	—	1	34	56	11	1	—	6	38	70	10	1	2	2	55
Sacrilege* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Against State</i>																		
Counterfeiting and coinage ...	6	2	—	—	1	3	23	—	1	1	8	13	13	3	1	—	6	3
Perjury ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	6	10	10	4	—	—	—	6
Treason and Sedition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Riot ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1532	217	29	8	335	943	1852	218	29	7	416	1853	2067	413	110	17	280	1247

* These offences were not reported on in 1946 and 1947.

PRISONS

296. The Prisons maintained by Government are as follows :—

- (a) Royal Gaol, accommodation—210 male adults and 38 female adults—all cells.
- (b) Carrera Convict Prison—accommodation—340 males—all cells.
- (c) H. M. Prisons, Golden Grove—a new prison, under construction.
- (d) District Prison, Tobago—adjoins the police station—12 cells.
- (e) Blanchisseuse, Mayaro, Toco and Cedros—lock-ups supervised by the Police Department.
- (f) Young Offenders' Detention Institution—accommodation—all dormitory—150 lads, 16 to 21 years.

297. In all prisons the sanitation is modern and all cells and dormitories are fitted with electric lights.

298. During the year work was continued on the building of the new prison at Golden Grove. The main gates were erected and put into use and the encirclement of the prison proper with heavy mesh wire was almost completed. Work on the new site for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution was finished.

299. It is anticipated that the whole of the Golden Grove site will be fully developed within five years and satisfactory progress has already been made towards this objective. In August there was a temporary set back when the Arouca River overflowed its banks but as the course of the river was subsequently straightened it is hoped that a similar occurrence will not occur again.

300. *Staff :*

- 1 superintendent of prisons
- 1 deputy superintendent of prisons
- 3 assistant superintendents of prisons
- 1 matron
- 3 grade I officers
- 25 grade II officers
- 101 grade III officers
- 14 female officers
- 1 organist (part-time)
- 23 temporary male officers
- 10 civil service clerks

Seconded :

- 1 medical officer
- 1 dispenser
- 2 school teachers.

Statistics : (Excluding Young Offenders):

301. The number in custody, male and female, on 31st December, 1948, was 967 ; the number in custody in 1947, was 901.

302. The highest number in custody was 1,050 on the 5th November, 1948 ; the lowest number was 883 on the 3rd January, 1948.

303. The daily average number of prisoners detained in prison in 1948, was 970.27, as against 987.94 in 1944, 1,031.52 in 1945, 1,001.71 in 1946, and 984.25 in 1947.

304. The daily average of women prisoners in custody was 30.77, as against 37.25 in 1947 ; 41.75 in 1946 ; and 41.46 in 1945.

305. The most prevalent offences committed by males were against "The Property", and by females, against "The Peace".

306. The total number of committals to prison was 6,815 or 991 less than in 1947. 1,891 were committed for non-payment of fines, as against 1,788 in 1947, and of these 793 paid fines on admission or during sentence. For non-compliance with wife maintenance and affiliation orders 217 males were committed in 1948, as against 123 in 1947 ; 41 paid arrears and were discharged. 34 persons were committed for debt or contempt of court.

307. Two hundred and forty lads between 16 and 21 years were remanded to the Y.O.D.I. during the year, 61 of whom were subsequently sentenced to detention. 24 of the total number sentenced had been previously inmates of orphanages or industrial schools.

Persons on Remand :

308. All persons on remand were kept at the Royal Gaol. They were not required to work and spent most of the day in association, reading or playing games. There was an unusually large number awaiting trial owing to the congestion of the courts.

Classification of Prisoners :

309. Usually all recidivists are sent to Carrera. Male first offenders and special class prisoners were sent to Golden Grove. All first division and second division prisoners were housed at the Royal Gaol.

310. The number of recidivists as compared with 1947 increased by 93. Although these figures give some indication of recidivism, they should be considered over a five-year period if a true picture is to be obtained.

Remission :

311. One-third remission can be earned by prisoners and convicts. They were credited with the full amount of remission and only lost such remission as a punishment for offences against prison discipline.

Health :

312. The general health of the prison population was good. The percentage of infirmary cases admitted was 11.16.

313. There were 5 deaths including 2 judicial executions.

314. The diseases which were most prevalent were bronchitis, constipation, dental caries, and influenza.

Spiritual Welfare and Education :

315. Three chaplains who received a small payment from Government for their services, visited the prison daily and interviewed all prisoners on admittance. They also visited the Carrera prison and Golden Grove once per week. In addition a Hindu priest conducted service on Sundays and paid visits to Carrera and Golden Grove.

Discipline :

316. There was a slight rise in prison offences committed by prisoners during the year including a few cases of attacks on prison officers. Two convicts were given the 'Cat' for using violence to a prison officer whilst making their escape from Carrera.

Escapes :

317. There were eleven (11) escapes during the year ; Ten (10) were recaptured within reasonable time from the date of escape. Three (3) of these escaped while being transported from Carrera to Royal Gaol after overpowering the supervising officer. At the end of the year under review one of the escapes was still at large*.

* Recaptured on the 5th January, 1949.

Executions :

318. Two men were sentenced to death and were executed during the year.

General Welfare and Education :

319. Two teachers seconded from the Education Department visited Carrera on two days a week. They conducted classes on an "each one teach one" system which proved very satisfactory. There is a library at Carrera and the prisoners were allowed a magazine or two a week. The same facilities were allowed the prisoners at Royal Gaol and at H.M. Prisons, Golden Grove.

320. Concerts were given by the inmates at Carrera and there was an annual sports event at Christmas.

Young Offenders' Detention Institution :

321. The number of lads detained in the institution on the 31st December, 1947, was	...	74
The number in detention on the 31st December, 1948, was	...	110
The number remanded to the institution during 1948, was	...	240
The number subsequently sentenced to detention was	...	61
The number discharged from the Institution during 1948, was	...	25
The daily average in detention was	...	108.46

In addition to the number in detention on the 31st December, 1948, there were 7 remand cases ; and 1 appellant.

The ages of the lads varied between 17 and 21 years.

Recidivism :

322. The percentage of young offenders who benefited from the training was 75.5 per cent. ; 14 per cent. were sent to prison once and 10.5 per cent. more than once. The figures for last year were 73.7 per cent. ; 13.3 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively.

Spiritual Welfare :

323. The chaplains paid regular visits to the boys of their respective denominations and boys who had attained their fourth conduct grades were allowed to attend Sunday morning Mass and Services at their respective churches in St. James.

Educational and Vocational Training :

324. Two qualified teachers, seconded from the Education Department, gave instructions to all inmates, during three periods of the day.

325. After reaching the fourth work grade, boys who showed aptitude were taught carpentry, cabinet-making, shoemaking, tailoring, mat-making and gardening.

326. A library was provided and books on the subjects mentioned above and on other subjects were available to boys who were interested.

Recreation and Home Contacts :

327. Outdoor games of cricket and football were indulged in and enjoyed by a majority of the inmates. Indoor games of table tennis, draughts, dominoes, &c., received an equal amount of attention. A mobile cinema unit visited the institution once monthly. Many of the lads were given permission to attend intercolonial cricket and football matches. On reaching the end of the fourth conduct grade, a boy may be allowed to spend a week-end at his parents' home. Many boys were given this privilege and also that of attending the cinema. The boys paid for themselves from their weekly earning and were able to draw small amounts when going on week-end leave. They were allowed to see their relatives at the Institution monthly.

Health :

328. The boys enjoyed very good health during the year. Many of them were sent to the Colonial Hospital clinics for dental treatment, eye treatment, and for X-ray.

329. The Medical Officer visited three (3) times per week. There is an infirmary. A medical orderly attended in the absence of the Medical Officer.

Discipline, Punishments, and Escapes :

330. Many of the new boys were either inmates of other institutions or had lived an undisciplined life and it was sometime before they began to settle down to the life of the institution.

331. Fifteen boys were ordered the "Tamarind Rod". The authority to order such has now been vested only in the Superintendent of Prisons and the Inspector of Prisons.

332. There were four escapes during the year ; all of them were recaptured. One of these was found unsuitable for training at the institution and therefore was transferred to the convict prison.

333. In the latter part of the year a slight change was made—that of appointing a house captain and a leader for each house. This has so far worked well. The principal officers now known as house officers were each put in charge of a house and were required to submit periodical reports on the behaviour of the boys under their charge.

After-Care :

334. There is an after-care officer attached to the prisons, and to the Y.O.D.I. He interviewed well over 4,000 men and 466 lads, and the department was grateful for the able assistance rendered by this Salvation Army officer.

335. The total sum expended under the heading, "Aid to Discharged Prisoners", which included gratuities and clothing and tools for discharged prisoners, was \$6,680.54.

Financial :

336. The total expenditure of the department amounted to \$320,782.41, a decrease of \$2,338.71 over the 1947 expenditure. The estimated value of productive labour was \$88,748.68, and \$32,687.70 for unproductive employment.

The average cost of feeding one (1) prisoner for the year was \$90.09.

The cost of feeding one prisoner per day was 24.61 cents as against 26.16 cents for 1947.

The value of foodstuffs grown was \$1,149.19.

Revenue :

337. Prison industries	...	...	...	\$ 3,497.11
miscellaneous revenue (unauthorised money found on premises and on prisoners)	...	...	...	23.46
finer paid on admission or during sentence	...	...	...	10,973.84
				\$14,494.41

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

338. The public electricity supply of Trinidad is publicly owned and operated by :—

(a) Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (Government)

(b) Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board (Municipal).

339. The Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission and the Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board came into being on 1st January, 1946, as the result of a division of the assets and liabilities of the Trinidad Electricity Board which had operated the undertaking pending the final decision of the Governor to embark upon an island-wide scheme.

340. As a result of the division, the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission took over the generation of electrical energy in the northern part of the Island and the distribution and sale of energy outside the limits of Port-of-Spain, while the Corporation Board took over the distribution and sale of energy within the city limits together with the transportation system and the housewiring and merchandising departments formerly operated by the Trinidad Electricity Board. The Corporation Board buy energy in bulk from the Commission.

341. The Commission's power station is located in Port-of-Spain and contains 7,500 Kw. of steam turbine plant and 8,300 Kw. of diesel engine plant, generating at 6,600 volts.

342. The Commission supplies about 13,400,000 units a year to about 9,700 consumers over an area extending about 4 miles north, 9 miles west, and 28 miles east of Port-of-Spain and south to Caroni, and about 22,000,000 units to the Port-of-Spain City Council for distribution in the City of Port-of-Spain.

343. In 1948 the Corporation Board distributed 19,614,278 units to about 11,781 consumers within the city limits of Port-of-Spain.

WATERWORKS :

344. The control of the public water supplies of the Colony outside of the three Municipalities of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Arima, is vested in the Department of Hydraulics established

under Ordinance No. 5 of 1944, and the Central Water Distribution Authority a Statutory Board constituted under the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1944.

345. The Department of Hydraulics and the Central Water Distribution Authority came into being on the 1st July, 1944 as a result of the division of the assets and liabilities of the Central Water Board, which had operated the undertaking pending the final decision on the Government's Water Policy.

346. The legislation to give effect to these changes in the administration of the public water supplies of the Colony provided *inter alia* that the Department of Hydraulics should be vested with the winning of water and the general control of sources of supply, including potential sources, and that the Central Water Distribution Authority should obtain water in bulk from the Hydraulics Department and distribute it directly or through local distribution authorities to the public.

The Municipalities were not bound to obtain their supply from the Government or from the Central Water Distribution Authority : they might continue to win water but in so doing would be subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 5 of 1944.

347. The Central Authority's area of supply consisted of 18 distribution areas, the last of which was proclaimed in 1948, i.e. the distribution area of O'Meara-Malabar (Proclamation No. 2 of 1948). The distribution system of the Central Authority is spread over the entire Colony including Tobago, and contains 25 service reservoirs of a combined storage capacity of 12,750,375 gallons, supplying over 200 miles of distributing mains.

348. The Central Authority purchased 2,860,312,539 gallons of water during the year 1948, i.e. an average of 7.8 million gallons per day, from the following sources : Hydraulics Department 2,859,281,809 gallons, Arima Borough Council 304,660 gallons and the United States Authorities 726,070 gallons—and resold in bulk 890,257,392 gallons to the three Municipalities under the terms of special agreements.

The majority of the Central Authority's consumers receive their water supply through public standpipes erected in such places in the distribution areas as in the discretion of the Central Authority may be considered most appropriate.

In addition, there has been a growing demand for house services to be installed at private residences—and there were approximately 10,000 private services connected to the distribution by the end of 1948 of which 908 had been installed during that year.

Extensions of 49,560 feet of distributing mains to accommodate 83 additional public standpipes were carried out during 1948 at an estimated cost of \$33,000.

349. To meet the growing demands for increased water supplies in all sections of the existing distribution areas and in order that the mains might be extended where practicable to those areas of the Colony not yet within reach of a potable pipe-borne water supply it is urgently necessary that early steps should be taken to bring into production additional sources of supply if a most serious problem of water shortage may be averted.

The general situation has already arisen where the original systems, in most cases designed on the basis of providing a stand-pipe supply only, have been utilised up to and beyond their original designed capacity.

350. The Central Authority under and by virtue of the provisions of the Central Water Distribution Authority Ordinance No. 6 of 1944, is empowered to levy and collect water rates and/or charges.

The following resolution fixing the General Water Rate and Water Service Rate for the year 1948 was approved by the Legislative Council on the 9th January, 1948 :—

“Resolved :

That this Council, under the provisions of subsection (4) of section 35 of the Central Water Distribution Authority Ordinance, 1944, confirms the general water rate and water service rate fixed by the Central Water Distribution Authority in respect of the period 1st January to 31st December, 1948, as set out hereunder, which rates were approved by the Governor in Council on the 16th December, 1947.

General Water Rate :

All Distribution Areas including new Distribution Areas and extensions of Distribution Areas proclaimed during the year 1948.

- (a) In respect of premises the annual value of which is over \$24.00—7½ per cent. of the annual value :

Provided that as regards any premises within the St. Joseph-Tunapuna Distribution Area, as described in the First Schedule to the Central Waterworks Ordinance, 1935 (No. 15 of 1935), in respect of which general district water rate was leviable immediately before the 1st June, 1935, under the District Waterworks Ordinance (Cap. 114—1925), the general water rate shall be 7 per cent. of the annual value.

- (b) In respect of premises the annual value of which is \$24.00 or less and in respect of every barrack room—96 cents per annum.

•

Water Service Rate :

In respect of premises in all Distribution Areas including any new Distribution Areas or any extensions of Distribution Areas proclaimed during the year 1948—2½ per cent. of the annual value :

Provided that, in respect of premises in the D'Abadie-Tacarigua Distribution Area which were liable to the general district water rate under the District Waterworks Ordinance, (Cap. 114—1925), immediately before the 1st of June, 1935, the rate shall be 3½ per cent. of the annual value."

351. The Central Authority may require that any water supply connected to a distributing main shall be metered and prescribe the charges which shall be paid by the owner for water supplied through the meter. Domestic supplies to human dwellings are charged for at the rate of 40 cents per 1,000 gallons for consumption registered in excess of 24,000 gallons per annum.

352. The Central Authority may with the approval of the Governor in Council conclude special agreements for supply of water in bulk to the Government or any municipality or person on such terms and conditions as may be thought appropriate. Agreements have been concluded with the Port-of-Spain and San Fernando Corporations for the supply of water in bulk for re-distribution in those municipalities at the special rate of 12 cents per 1,000 gallons ; also with the Royal Naval establishments locally and the wharf superintendent for a supply to shipping at

the special domestic and non-domestic rates of 25 cents and 50 cents per 1,000 gallons respectively ; the United States Authorities, naval and army units 60 cents per 1,000 gallons ; Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited—domestic 15 cents per 1,000 gallons and non-domestic (shipping) 72 cents per 1,000 gallons.

353. The Government has undertaken to bear the capital cost of producing water under the central Colony scheme. It has also been agreed that the capital cost of new distribution systems as constructed by the Department of Hydraulics and handed over to the Central Authority for operation and maintenance should be borne by the Government. A capital value of \$1,704,418.74 was placed by Government on that portion of the waterworks assets of the Central Water Board handed over to the Central Authority under Ordinance No. 6 of 1944, and in keeping with Government's agreed policy in this connection only the interest charges thereon at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum or \$59,654.66 is repayable to Government from the funds of the Central Authority. The sinking fund charges are met from the general revenue of the Colony.

354. The estimates of expenditure for the year 1948 aggregated \$543,974 of which the principal items were :—

Salaries \$112,082, Purchase of Water \$228,545, Wages \$15,719, Reserves \$27,205, Allowances \$42,872, Charges on account of Loans \$59,655, General and operating expenses \$51,036.

355. The estimated revenue was \$541,611 classified under the following main headings :—

General Water Rate \$194,000, Water Service Rate \$15,000, Meter Charges \$150,000 and Bulk Sales \$162,000 resulting in a net estimated deficit on the year's working of \$2,363.00.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HYDRAULICS

Administrative :

356. The Director left the Colony early in 1948. This resulted in all the senior posts of the department being filled by acting officers. The administration of the department was carried out under great difficulties owing to the shortage of technical staff which was accentuated by a number of resignations during the year, and executive posts were filled by either inexperienced or

unqualified officers. In spite of this progress was made in carrying out the re-organisation of the combined department, certain aspects of which had to be considerably modified in the light of experience gained under working conditions.

Technology :

357. The training scheme which was started in 1947 for the training of student engineers was continued during the year, but no additional students were taken on as it was considered that it would be advisable to wait until it could be ascertained whether the scheme was successful before increasing the number of students under training. The students, so far, have made good progress, but the department is not yet in a position to advise as to the success of the scheme.

Roads :

358. The Barber Greene Equipment imported in 1947 was put into operation in June and by the end of the year the following works had been carried out :—

The surfacing of the South Trunk Road from Caroni Savannah Road to the Cunupia River—a distance of 3.25 miles ;

The re-surfacing of the South Trunk Road from the Caroni Bridge to the Caroni Savannah Road—a distance of .67 miles ;

The re-surfacing of the Southern Main Road from Curepe to Warren Road—a distance of 6 miles.

359. The South Trunk Road (San Fernando By-Pass) was completed from Pointe-a-Pierre to Rushworth Street, and the Guaracara Bridge which had been under construction during 1947 and 1948 was opened to traffic.

360. A number of improvements to roads and the reconstruction of some small bridges were undertaken during the year. The roads of the Colony were maintained in as good order as possible with the funds provided.

Wireless Telegraphy :

361. The work of the wireless telegraphy branch expanded considerably during the year, and provision has been made in the 1949 estimates for improvement of the ship-to-shore communications system from the North Post Wireless station.

Buildings :

362. The principal works carried out during the year were as follows :—

(i) Port-of-Spain Hospital :

Structural work on the kitchen and casualty block was completed and the administration section was occupied during the middle of 1948. Installation of services was continued but final completion will depend on the arrival of the necessary equipment and apparatus from abroad.

Practically all the kitchen equipment for the nurses' hostel has been installed with the exception of the refrigerating plant. The supply of steam and hot water depends on the completion of the boiler house and plant.

The new porters' lodge with facilities for the waiting public has been completed with the exception of a small section of the railing which still remains to be fixed.

Work on the new laundry and boiler house block progressed satisfactorily during 1948 in spite of the difficulty in obtaining suitable materials. Mechanical plant and machinery to be installed will take care of the needs of a 600-650 bed hospital. The boiler plant, in addition to supplying steam for laundry purposes and for the steam cooking equipment in the main nurses' hostel kitchen will also supply hot water throughout the institution. This building should be ready for occupation by about June, 1949.

(ii) San Fernando Hospital :

Work on the foundation of the San Fernando hospital had been about 80 per cent. complete when due to the strained financial position of the Colony this work was temporarily suspended during the latter part of 1948.

The nurses' hostel was completed with the exception of minor installations to certain electrically operated kitchen equipment.

(iii) Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

Structural work on the administration and ward blocks was completed but final completion of the internal finishes, floors and walls was held up pending the receipt and installation of sanitary and specialist equipment.

Work on the nurses' hostel attached to this sanatorium was completed but again final completion has been delayed due to the slow delivery of sanitary and specialist equipment.

Work on the Resident Medical Officer's quarters attached to this sanatorium has been completed and the building was occupied by the Resident Medical Officer.

During the course of the year completion of the water supply and the erection of the remaining staff quarters was held in abeyance due to the strained financial position of the Colony but recently it has been decided to proceed on more modified lines.

The bulk of the equipment for the laundry and boiler house is now in the Colony.

(iv) *Mental Hospital, St. Ann's :*

Work on the construction of the laundry block was continued during the year but the laundry could not be put into operation as the equipment had not all arrived.

(v) *T.B. Hospital, Camp Ogden :*

Camp Ogden which was originally occupied by the United States authorities as a military camp was converted into a T.B. hospital during 1948.

(vi) *Central Training Institute and Farm School :*

Work on this project was begun in 1946 and comprises the Central Training Institute and Farm School offices, assembly hall, library and common room, laboratory and lecture room, kitchen and canteen and workshop. During the latter part of the year 1947, work was suspended pending the arrival of specialist equipment. Due to the strained financial position of the Colony it has been decided not to proceed further with this work which is about 85 per cent. complete pending a decision as to its possible conversion into an agricultural experimental station.

The construction of two (2) staff quarters for housing the senior officers was continued during 1948.

(vii) *Magistrates' Court, San Fernando :*

This new building which was erected on a prominent site at San Fernando was completed during 1948.

(viii) *Microbiological Research Institute :*

Laboratory : Work on the laboratory which was started in February, 1947, was completed and the building handed over. Certain minor modifications to the air-conditioning plant have still to be done. This work was carried out under contract.

(ix) *Staff Flats :*

The staff flats which were constructed by contract were commenced in April 1947. They are designed along modern lines with hot and cold water facilities. The general standard of finish throughout is good. They were practically completed and were occupied during the latter part of 1948.

(x) *Foreman Engineer's Bungalow :*

The Foreman Engineer's bungalow which was started in July 1947, was completed and is occupied. This work was carried out under contract.

(xi) *Pilot Plant House and Workshop :*

Final drawings and estimates for the pilot plant house and workshop have been submitted and application has been made for the necessary funds to put this work in hand.

(xii) *Rural Dispensaries :*

Work was begun on a rural dispensary and nurses' quarters at Charlotteville, Tobago, and was fairly well advanced at the end of 1948.

(xiii) *Educational Buildings :*

Manzanilla : A new school at Manzanilla to house 250 pupils was started during the year and was about 90 per cent. complete at the close of 1948.

(xiv) *Longdenville :*

Two (2) temporary wooden huts to provide additional accommodation were erected during the year at Longdenville Government School.

(xv) *Penal-Quinam :*

Work on the erection of a new school at Penal-Quinam for the accommodation of 250 pupils which was begun in 1947, was completed and occupied during 1948. Quarters for the headteacher and assistant teachers were started in 1948 and were about 85 per cent. complete at the end of the year.

(xvi) *Courts and Public Offices :*

Work on the post office at Guayaguayare which was started in 1947 was completed in 1948.

A section of the United States Bachelor Officers' Quarters building on Marine Square was converted into the parcels post section of the General Post Office, Port-of-Spain.

Work on a demonstration station for the Department of Agriculture at Oropouche which was started late in 1947 was about 70 per cent. complete at the end of 1948.

General :

363. A considerable amount of building work was carried out during the year in spite of difficulties with regard to the supply of materials and a steady rise in cost of essential materials. In addition there has been a rapid rise in the price of specialist equipment, sanitary fittings and other similar materials. The uncertainty of supply and the increased price of materials has made the question of estimating and keeping within the estimate a very difficult task.

Drainage and Reclamation :

364. Design, construction, maintenance and operation of works were continued as follows :—

(a) *Irrigation and Drainage Works*—The Caroni irrigation area has remained in substantially the same state of development as at the end of 1947. Rainfall was rather above the average, and a good rice crop was obtained from an area of approximately 1,800 acres.

A new embankment and sluices were constructed on the north bank of the river Caroni to protect a low lying area at El Socorro. Rice was planted and good crops obtained ; extended cultivation of this area is expected in 1949. The St. Augustine Rice Area of 250 acres was in full operation ; this area includes the experimental stations of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture.

General maintenance work and upkeep of sluices was continued in the Oropouche Lagoon area. This work is necessary to improve cultivation conditions as far as possible, but cannot be fully effective until the outfall sluices are made of greater capacity.

(b) *Reclamation*—The Laventille reclamation project remained closed down and final arrangements were made for the disposal of the remaining dredgers and other plant.

Hydraulic Records :

365. The new hydrographical section, formed in 1947, was consolidated and recordings of tides, floods and rainfall were taken throughout the year. The transfer of the rainfall gaugings from the Agricultural Department was completed, and all the existing gauges were examined and where necessary repaired or replaced. Six automatic recording gauges were installed and an order placed for an additional quantity of these instruments to complete the systematic rainfall gauging of the Colony.

River Control :

366. The recurrent river clearing operations for flood relief, for agricultural assistance and for sanitation have been maintained throughout the Colony, with attention given to the Eastern Counties. River training and diversion works were also carried out.

Sanitation Works :

367. The paving of drains and other water-courses mainly for malaria control was continued under a regular programme. Surveys and investigations for future works were undertaken.

*Water Supply :**Caura Dam :*

368. Owing to the financial position it was decided to proceed only with the construction of the filtration plant.

Hillsborough Dam :

369. Work on this was continued during the year 1948 and it is expected that the work on the dam proper will be completed in May 1949. The work of construction was very badly hampered owing to the excessive rainfall during the rainy season.

Country District Schemes :

370. Work on rural water schemes at Sans Souci, L'Anse Noir, Maracas Valley Settlement, Biche, Mafeking and the Lopinot Land Settlement were completed during the year.

Extensions to existing Mains :

371. The following extensions were laid to the Carenage-Diego Martin Distribution System :—

- (i) 2,846 ft. of 4" A.C. pipe were laid from Four Roads to Dangerous Corner, and two stand-pipes erected ;

- (ii) 1,686 ft. of 4" A.C. pipe were laid along the St. Lucien Road, Sierra Leone Road and Morne Coco, and two stand-pipes were erected ;
- (iii) 2,110 ft. of 4" A.C. pipe were laid from the Diego Martin Main Road along the Macacque Road, and four stand-pipes were erected.

New Works for Island-Wide Schemes :

372. One (1) deep borehole was sunk in the Valsayn area, tested, and proved successful.

Trunk Mains and Existing Water Supply Installations : These have been fully maintained during the year.

BROADCASTING

373. In accordance with its fifteen-year franchise, due to end in 1962, the Trinidad Broadcasting Company, Ltd., (Radio Trinidad) continued its daily service during the year under review. Its original time for beginning to broadcast was advanced from 7 a.m. to 6 a.m. from 1st August.

374. The period available for Government broadcasts under the terms of the agreement and licence with the Trinidad Broadcasting Company, Ltd., is 90 minutes daily, but the time actually utilised by Government for organised programmes scarcely exceeded about 15 to 18 minutes weekly. Official news bulletins and announcements were broadcast daily in the news service of Radio Trinidad and at other periods specifically requested.

375. Responsibility for this weekly programme rests with a committee appointed in November 1947, by His Excellency the Governor.

Terms of reference of this committee were :—

“To arrange for the utilization of the 90 minutes’ Government time on Radio Trinidad ;

To collect, prepare and edit (through their Executive Officer) material for broadcasting during Government time”.

376. The committee comprises the Director of Education (Chairman), the Honourable Albert Gomes (Member for Port-of-Spain North, and a Member of the Executive Council) and the Information Officer.

377. The committee inaugurated a weekly programme on Thursday, 5th February, 1948, and except on two public holidays, have supplied a weekly programme commencing at 7.00 p.m. local time, on every Thursday. Up to the 31st December, 1948, a total of 46 programmes had been presented. These covered a wide range of subjects, including the activities of nearly every department of Government, and explanations on policy in such matters as control of currency transactions, and of imports and exports. Of these programmes, 9 were straight talks; the remainder were in the form of dialogues or tripartite discussions.

378. Replies were given to approximately 435 questions on topics of public interest. These questions were submitted by 87 enquirers from various parts of the Colony. On the whole, they indicated a genuine desire to be informed on many important points related to the Administration of the Colony, the justification for many existing laws and regulations and the reasons for certain policies pursued or indicated by Government.

379. There are now no community listening centres in the Colony, but centres are projected for the districts of Fyzabad, Chaguanas, Toco, Cedros, New Grant and the Island ward of Tobago. These were recommended by a committee appointed for the purpose in 1948.

380. The total number of licensed wireless receiving sets in the Colony at the 31st December, 1948, was 10,580 as compared with 9,227 at the end of December, 1947.

381. The rediffusion wired service, operating in conjunction with "Radio Trinidad", by Rediffusion Ltd., had a total of approximately 8,000 subscribers—7,000 in Port-of-Spain and its suburbs and 1,000 at San Fernando. The service broadcasts most of "Radio Trinidad" programmes, in addition to its own programmes.

382. Transmission hours for "Radio Trinidad" are as follows :—

<i>Sundays</i>	<i>Weekdays</i>
6 a.m.— 2 p.m.	6 a.m.— 9 a.m.
4 p.m.—11 p.m.	11 a.m.— 2 p.m.
	4 p.m.—11 p.m.

Rediffusion : 7 a.m.—11 p.m. daily.

383. The main transmitter of Radio Trinidad broadcasts on a frequency of 1295 kilocycles in the 232 metre band, but a smaller powered transmitter broadcasts in 9625 kilocycles in the 31 metre band. For local reception in Trinidad and Tobago, listeners generally use the 1295 kilocycles frequency, whilst for listeners overseas, it is expected that 9625 K/cs. would give reception in most of the Caribbean Colonies throughout the day and in the early evening at good signal strength. The furthest recorded occasional reception was in the United Kingdom.

Chapter II : Communications

384. The Colony is connected with the British Isles, Europe, North and South America, the other West Indian Islands, Africa, Asia and Australia by British and foreign steamships.

385. The voyage by sea both to London and to Halifax takes between twelve and fourteen days according to itinerary, and to New York four to five days. Modern aviation has placed Trinidad within shorter travelling time to the points mentioned, the service between Trinidad and New York taking $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours and between Trinidad and London 32 hours.

386. Other external communications are maintained :—

(a) by cable and wireless.

(b) by Government wireless stations in Trinidad and in Tobago.

387. Internal communications comprise :—

A Government coastal steamer to and around Tobago.

Also small sailing coastal vessels.

A railway service in Trinidad.

A telegraph system worked with the railway.

Telephone systems in Trinidad and Tobago.

An inland postal system on up-to-date lines.

Motor vehicles of all kinds.

Fair main and local roads, maintained in as good condition as possible.

PORT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Shipping :

388. During the year shipping passing through the Colony amounted to 10½ million net tons. This was a decrease of 108,000 net tons over the previous year, but an increase of 114 per cent. over the 1938 figures.

389. In 1948 shipping under the U.S.A. flag declined by 2,463,045 net tons, but shipping under the following flags increased :

British by ...	...	...528,879 net tons
Norwegian by ...	...	...357,642 net tons
Venezuelan by ...	...	...322,044 net tons
Honduran by ...	...	...241,903 net tons

390. Intercolonial sailing ship traffic consisted mainly of 52,000 tons of British and 10,000 tons of Venezuelan shipping which was a total increase of approximately 26,000 tons over the previous year.

391. In 1948 there were 3,158 steam or motor vessels of all nationalities, with a total net tonnage of 10,174,034 which entered Trinidad. Of these, 809 were British with a tonnage of 2,593,953. United States ships numbered 782 with a net tonnage of 3,203,142, while ships of seventeen other nationalities amounted to 1,567 with a net tonnage of 4,376,939.

392. In 1947, 3,106 steam or motor vessels with a net tonnage of 10,308,098 called here. British ships numbered 781, their total net tonnage being 2,065,074 : United States of America ships comprised 1,304 of a tonnage of 5,366,187 and ships of twenty-one other nationalities totalled 1,021 with a net tonnage of 2,876,837.

Meteorological reports :

393. Arrangements previously made for the dissemination of weather reports by the Meteorological Officer at Piarco to shipping in the vicinity of Trinidad and to the Northern West Indian Islands were continued.

394. This was especially useful during the hurricane season.

Marine Examinations for Intercolonial certificates of competency :

395. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance No. 2 of 1946 and the Merchant Shipping (Examinations for Certificates of Competency) Rules 1946 enabled and laid down the procedure for marine examinations to be held in Trinidad.

396. With the harbour master as chief examiner, a board of examiners carried out the examination of candidates for inter-colonial masters and mates certificates of competency.

397. During the year three examinations were held at which two intercolonial masters' certificates and four intercolonial mates' certificates were issued to successful candidates.

398. A comparative statement for the years 1947 and 1948 is given below in respect of cargo imported into and exported from the Colony.

<i>Cargo passing over</i>				<i>Imports Tons</i>		<i>Exports Tons</i>		
<i>Government Wharves</i>				1947	1948	1947	1948	
General cargo including transhipment				...	459,156	439,011	160,380	199,908
Coal	...	...	...	90,111	62,794	5,092	702	
Bauxite	...	...	...	205,262	75,603	162,019	63,779	
Molasses	...	...	...	11,308	10,857	10,557	9,049	
<i>Cargo passing through coastal ports</i>								
Bauxite	...	...	...	1,365,277	1,926,747	1,227,923	1,823,600	
Petroleum products	...	...	...	1,058,687	1,618,018	1,620,940	*2,836,864	
General cargo	...	...	...	55,076	58,255	37,477	34,393	
Direct transhipment	...	...	...	4,656	—	4,656	9,818	
				3,249,533	4,191,285	3,229,044	4,978,113	

*Includes 67,476 tons asphalt.

RAILWAYS

399. The Trinidad Government Railway has a route mileage of 118 miles and a track mileage of 153 miles, including sidings.

400. There were no extensions of railway operations in 1948 other than the introduction in November of two limited stop trains each day from Monday to Saturday between Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. The decline already noted from the high peak during the war years still continued for the first 9 months of 1948. However, a slight upward trend occurred in September and for the remainder of the year. The influx of new vehicles into the Colony following the war continued, and resulted in road competition on a much greater scale than before the war. The number of vehicles licensed in 1948 as compared with 1939 was as follows :—

	1939	1948
Hiring Cars	...	853
Goods Vehicles	...	1,541
Private Cars	...	3,874
		1,445
		3,319
		7,261

Despite this, however, the railway carried 3,532,000 passengers, which is approximately 200 per cent. above 1937 which was the peak year before the war. Goods traffic at 380,000 tons is however back to the general pre-war level.

401. The cost of operation continued to increase and it was necessary to put a gradual retrenchment programme into force which resulted in 291 men being laid off by the 30th April. Most of this staff, however, had been engaged during the years when traffic was much heavier and was now surplus to actual requirements. Wage levels have risen steadily and the adjustment of temporary war allowances during the year and the previous year added very considerably to the expenditure. The increased fares and freight charges introduced during 1945 bear no comparison to the increase in operating costs, with the result that the annual deficit continues to increase as traffic returns to normal. It would appear that rationalization of the Colony's transport system is now most desirable in order that railway operations may be adjusted to the traffic it is best suited to carry and wasteful competition generally eliminated. A report has now been submitted on this question.

Ancillary Services :

402. The omnibus routes from railhead to the remote corners of the island as well as various connecting services were maintained throughout the year. Two new routes were opened and a new service linking two railway terminals was established.

403. A consignment of 20 new Bedford buses was received during the year and the standard of the service operated was improved, but it continued to be necessary to use light buses and imported buses constructed with locally built bodies on motor truck chassis which are unsatisfactory from the point of view of the passengers' comfort and the cost of operation.

404. The number of passengers carried during 1948 was 5,378,000 as compared with 4,634,000 during the previous year, but owing to the rise in the sale of season tickets offering a discount, the increase in revenue was not in proportion to the increase in the number of passengers. Goods traffic by Ancillary Services also expanded but the increase in revenue was more than offset by the increased cost of operation which was partly due to the necessity for using inferior, locally manufactured substitutes for spares which it was difficult to obtain from abroad.

Telegraphs :

405. The telegraph system though primarily for railway operation, is also the only commercial telegraph system in the Colony and continued use is made of this service by the public. The low rate of one cent per word has not been altered for many years, and there has been no large increase in the use of this means of communication. The commercial traffic during the year was 7,617 messages but departmental messages for the same period were 274,946.

AVIATION

406. Civil Aviation continues its growth in the Colony and ten Companies as indicated below were in operation.

407. *British West Indian Airways*—The British International Airlines which substituted the British West Indian Airways and took over the routes, licences and agreements in 1947 was dissolved and replaced by a new British West Indian Airways. This new company, using the name of the old, with their permission, is a subsidiary of the British South American Airways (U.K. Corporation). The company took over complete operations of all previous B.I.A.L. routes.

With three new Viking aircraft arriving this year, additional schedules and routes were put into operation into Curaçao and Venezuela.

408. *Aerovias Brazil*—The Brazilian designated airline continued to operate a bi-weekly service from Brazil to the United States of America.

409. *Trans-Canada Airlines*—made two pre-inaugural flights, then in December commenced flights once a week connecting Canada with Trinidad.

410. *Linea Aeropostal Venezolana*—Martin 202 aircraft operated a daily Trinidad-Venezuela service. The company sought and permission was granted to operate a service between Trinidad and Guiria, but up to the end of this year this service was not in operation.

411. *B.G. Airways Ltd.* service which links St. Vincent with the other Colonies continued to run its fortnightly service on charter to the St. Vincent Government.

412. *K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines)*—The Dutch airline increased their schedules between Curaçao, N.W.I. and Paramaribo.

413. *Air France*—The French airline operated a fortnightly service between the French West Indies and Cayenne, French Guiana with a branch to Venezuela.

414. *Flota Aerea Mercante Argentina*—The Argentine airline, continued to operate intermittently in Trinidad. This company operated D.C. 4's with an occasional Lancastrian.

415. *British South American Airways* reopened its route through the Colony when the South Atlantic route substituted the North Atlantic after the loss of their Tudor aircraft.

416. *Pan American Airways Inc.*—The U.S.A. airline increased its operations and services extensively. New aircraft—Convair 240 were operated, D.C.4's converted into Sleeperettes and reduced coach fares were introduced.

417. During 1948 the total number of aircraft movements amounted to 15,237, while 102,760 passengers, 303,212 lb. mail, and 984,850 lb. freight were handled.

418. Piarco Airport—The International Customs Airport—having reached the required standards, was proclaimed a Sanitary Airport, with Crown Point Aerodrome at Tobago as a secondary. The Government emergency landing strip at Toco remained open for use and a private strip at Exchange in Chaguanas used by the Light Aeroplane Club were the places used in the Colony during the year as landing fields.

419. The Mucurapo emergency strip west of Port-of-Spain has been abandoned as being unsuitable.

420. The Piarco Administration Building being of wood and temporary construction, needed more inspection and care to avoid rapid deterioration. The entire building was repainted and a pleasant improvement was obtained by a new internal colour scheme.

421. Aerodrome equipment purchased during the year included sodium lights to give better lighting facilities. These lights are intended to help in leading aircraft to the runway-in-use during bad weather.

Angle of approach indicators, a system of coloured lights set at angles to aid pilots in making an approach for landing at a safe angle, were installed towards the end of the year.

422. (i) This Colony was represented at an informal Telecommunications Conference by the Director of Civil Aviation and the Officer in Charge Government Wireless. This Conference was recommended by the Communications Committee of ICAO at Mexico to review the Caribbean position.
- (ii) A Conference was held here during 1948 for the purpose of adjusting the Southern Boundaries of the Curaçao and Trinidad Control Areas, affording Venezuela a better operational area for Air Traffic Control. Four delegates from both Curaçao and Venezuela were present.
- (iii) A FAL (Facilitation) Committee was appointed by Government to promote the aims of the ICAO FAL programme including the ICAO Standard and Recommended Practices and to attempt to solve local everyday problems.

423. As in previous years, several requests for educational visits to the airport were received and granted with full facilities.

POSTAL

424. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are head post offices at San Fernando and at Scarborough, Tobago. There are 144 district post offices and agencies throughout the Colony. New agencies were opened as follows :—

East Dry River	... on 1st September, 1948
Caratal	... on 22nd September, 1948
Les Efforts	... on 2nd November, 1948
Diamond Village	... on 6th November, 1948
Clarke Rochard	... on 16th November, 1948.

425. All internal mail services by rail and motor have been fully maintained throughout the year, and there is a daily service to all outlying post offices.

426. External mail services by air and steamer have been regularly maintained. Owing to its central position Trinidad deals with a large amount of transit mail.

427. There are 47 money or postal order offices throughout the Colony, and 6 sub-offices and 17 postal agencies which in addition to the usual postal facilities, pay postal orders. Money orders were issued to the value of \$1,883,707.33 during the year, as compared with \$2,026,243.28 in 1947.

428. Letters and post-cards (excluding air mail) dealt with were as follows :—

				1948	1947
Inland	...	...	...	7,641,617	5,600,031
Outwards :—					
United Kingdom	...	...	...	92,736	64,232
United States of America	...	...	...	75,516	97,048
Canada	...	...	...	21,840	27,076
Other places	...	...	...	111,720	67,256
Inward :—					
United Kingdom	...	...	...	89,488	376,650
Other places	...	...	...	405,216	1,107,024

429. The estimated number of air mail letters dealt with during the past three years is as follows :—

Year	<i>Despatched</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Transit</i>	<i>Total</i>
1946 ...	2,547,225	3,282,170	498,148	6,327,543
1947 ...	5,944,204	5,874,086	1,869,288	13,687,587
1948 ...	3,764,244	3,151,215	1,099,793	8,015,252

430. Services amounting to \$107,101.38 were rendered free to other Government Departments during the year as compared with \$86,276.22 for the year 1947.

GOVERNMENT WIRELESS SERVICES

431. Four wireless stations are maintained by Government at Port-of-Spain, Piarco, North Post and Tobago.

432. From Port-of-Spain radiotelegraph circuits are in operation with Venezuela, Paramaribo, Guadeloupe and Tobago.

433. North Post is the coast stations for maintaining radiotelegraph communication with ships at sea and is open continuously. The range of the station is limited owing to lack of equipment but the service has been improved by the use of short wave apparatus.

434. The Tobago wireless station maintains radiotelegraph communication with Port-of-Spain and radiotelephone communication with the Cable and Wireless station at Caroni. During the year additional space was acquired, new apparatus obtained and existing installations re-arranged to speed up both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services. This station is connected to the Tobago Telephone System.

435. The Government aeronautical wireless station which is located at Piarco maintains communication with the following points, Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, Curaçao, Paramaribo, Caracas, Puerto Rico and Miami. The amount of traffic handled by this station has continued to increase. A considerable proportion of this traffic is in connection with the Air Ministry's meteorological service at Piarco although several private airlines make use of the facilities. A radiotelephone channel is made available for the use of the Control tower and ground to air guard is maintained.

436. United States weather broadcasts were copied at Piarco and passed to the meteorological office.

437. A twenty-four hours service has been established through the Tourist Board's travel office at Piarco and made available for the acceptance of civilian telegrams and radiotelegrams at the airport.

438. The London Press Service transmissions were copied throughout the year and passed to local newspapers. Experimental Hellschreiber transmissions of this service were begun and reception on a test basis was instituted by the wireless branch towards the latter part of the year.

439. In step with the post-war return to normal conditions, traffic on all circuits continues to increase.

Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd. Services :

440. Operated by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones Limited in association with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., is a radio-phone service linking Trinidad with Tobago, Barbados and other West Indian islands, British Guiana, the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico (direct and via Miami), Panama, Paramaribo.

441. In addition to the services mentioned above, the following services are operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. :—

Cables : There are two cables from the Trinidad Branch of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., one to Barbados direct by which telegrams can reach all parts of the world, and one to Grenada which connects with Barbados via various other West Indian islands. In the event of interruption of the cables, a wireless telegraph circuit can be used to maintain communication.

Wireless : Except in the event of cable interruptions, wireless telephone circuits only are operated in conjunction with Trinidad Consolidated Telephone Company. A subscriber can speak from any part of the island. Further services are projected.

442. Wireless Services at present worked are as follows :—

Via Miami :—U.S.A., Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone.

Via Barbados :—United Kingdom, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Luica, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat.

Direct : Paramaribo, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Jamaica, Georgetown, Tobago.

COMMUNICATIONS (TOBAGO)

443. British West Indian Airways, now British International Air Lines, operate an efficient Air Service between Trinidad and Tobago (on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays' carrying passengers and mails.

444. The coastal steamers—s.s. "Trinidad" and s.s. "Tobago"—carry freight and passengers twice a week from Scarborough and Port-of-Spain. Once a fortnight, one of the coastal steamers makes a trip round the island loading and unloading freight.

445. The Trinidad Government Railway Ancillary (Bus Service) Tobago began operating in 1944 and maintains a regular passenger transport service from Scarborough to outlying districts.

446. The average number of passengers who travelled by these buses at the beginning of the year was 22,500 a month, which increased to 32,200 a month during the latter part of the year. In 1947, a total number of 357,921 passengers was carried, an increase of 51,404 as compared with 1946.

447. The total mileage travelled by buses during the year 1947 was 257,300 miles.

448. The revenue collected in the year 1947 was \$83,165.08 as compared with \$72,826.23 in 1946.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography and Climate

449. Trinidad and Tobago are the most southerly of the chain of islands known as the West Indies.

450. It is customary to describe Trinidad as situated at the extreme south of this chain, lying between $10^{\circ} 2'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and $60^{\circ} 55'$ and $61^{\circ} 56'$ west longitude. Trinidad is 4,005 miles by sea from London, 2,352 miles from Halifax, Canada, and 1,958 miles from New York.

451. Geologically Trinidad is a part of the South American Continent from which it has been severed by natural causes. The island is situate immediately opposite to the delta of the great Orinoco River, and is very near to the mainland of Venezuela, from which it is separated by the comparatively shallow and land locked Gulf of Paria, which is one of the safest harbours in the world. Trinidad is the second largest of the British West Indian islands. In point of size it compares with the County of Lancashire. The area is 1,863 square miles ; average length 50 miles, and breadth $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

452. Three mountain ranges, running east to west, almost parallel to, and nearly equidistant from each other, traverse the island.

453. Between the northern and central ranges the country is flat and well watered, but the land to the south of the central range is undulating, and the water supply is poor.

454. The three most important rivers are the Caroni, which drains the north-western portion of the island, the Ortoire or Guatare, which drains the south-eastern section and the Oropouche the north-east.

455. The climate of the two islands is tropical. The average annual temperature in daylight is 84°F , and at night it averages 74°F . There is comparatively little variation throughout the year.

456. In Port-of-Spain the average annual rainfall is about 64 inches. In other districts it ranges in normal seasons from about 50 to 120 inches. There is a well marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. Even in the rainy season the greater part of the day is usually fine, the rain falling in heavy showers.

457. Tobago lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ north latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude, distance from Barbados 120 miles, from Grenada 75 miles and from Trinidad 26 miles. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles (74,392 acres) of which about 42,000 acres are under cultivation.

458. The formation of the island is volcanic. Its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 ft. high and 18 miles in length.

459. A unique feature is Little Tobago or Bird of Paradise Island, the only place in the Western Hemisphere where these birds can be seen in their wild state. This island lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north-eastern coast of Tobago, and is less than 300 acres in extent. Its hilly surface is covered with natural vegetation including palms, giant aroids and broad-leaved trees of large stature, where these tropical birds may nest in security. Little Tobago was purchased by Sir William Ingram in 1908 for the purpose of creating a sanctuary for the Birds of Paradise, a species which at that time, was thought to be in imminent danger of extinction in its natural habitat, the Malay Archipelago. The island was presented to Government by the sons of Sir William Ingram on the condition that it should be retained in perpetuity as an asylum for the birds. With the aid of a Government grant, the place is well maintained. Fruit trees of various kinds are cultivated in order to provide food for the birds, and during the dry season a sufficient supply of water from the mainland is brought over by boat. Persons who wish to visit the Island are allowed to do so.

460. The climate in the dry season is delightful. In the wet season it is damp and hot.

461. The average rainfall for the last 5 years was 60 inches and the average mean temperature was 80 degrees in the shade.

Chapter 2 : History

TRINIDAD

462. Whether the name "La Trinidad" or "The Trinity" bestowed by the great Christopher Columbus was the outcome of his sighting three mountain peaks on the island itself, his glimpse of a similar range on the nearby island of Tobago, the sentimental consequence of a vow he took while in peril from the sea, or the resultant emotional reaction of a combination of all these experiences on a man who, from his own account, was very ill at the time, is still controversial. The aboriginal Indians called the island "Iere" or "The Land of the Humming Bird", a name aesthetically apt to quite recent times.

463. For almost two centuries after discovery, Trinidad remained as undeveloped as it was prior to the advent of the great navigator. Two feeble attempts were made by Spain to colonise it in 1532 and 1577. In 1595 Sir Robert Dudley visited the island and, from his own account, explored it to some extent. In the same year Sir Walter Raleigh made a short stay in it in the course of his ill-starred voyage in search of the fabled city of El Dorado. He attacked and burned San José (St. Joseph), the then capital.

464. In the 17th century when rivalry among the principal maritime powers of Europe was at its height, with piracy and buccaneering as the bloody accompaniment, Trinidad was raided in turn by French, Dutch and English. These raids with all their attendant evils had a unifying effect on the activities of the inhabitants to some extent, for there was a surprising growth of trade in 1695, despite the ban placed by Spain on commercial intercourse between her nationals and foreigners.

465. On 18th February, 1797, articles of capitulation were signed by two principals, Sir Ralph Abercromby on behalf of Britain and Don José Maria Chacon, the Spanish governor, on behalf of Spain, by which Britain's sovereignty over the island was recognised. The final cession of the Colony took place in 1802 under the Treaty of Amiens.

466. Sir Thomas Picton, the first British Governor, assumed the administration at one of the most chaotic periods in the history of Trinidad. In the words of a respected resident at the time, the community was composed of "refugees and desperate

characters, who have been implicated in the rebellions and massacres of all the neighbouring islands". In addition, there were the fast-dwindling aboriginal inhabitants scattered, listless and apathetic, and a shiftless, dissatisfied body of Spanish settlers.

467. These conditions were the outcome of the efforts made by Spain in 1783, on the suggestions of a Frenchman M. Saint-Laurent, to attract new settlers. Thus, added to the confusion inevitable on a military occupation were the squabbles over the reallocation of lands on the influx of the newcomers, and the apparent hesitancy by the conquerors at first to adopt the existing Spanish code of laws.

468. This anomaly of a British possession being administered under Spanish laws continued, with various changes which gradually displaced the Spanish code by English procedure and legislation, almost to the present day. The Spanish Municipal Authority, the "Illustrious Board of the Cabildo", was also retained as an administrative body until 1840, when certain changes were made both in its composition and the exercise of its authority, and it was renamed the "Town Council". Through a series of titles—"Borough Council", "Town Commissioners, &c.",—it has emerged into the present body, designated the "City Council". Earlier another body, the "Council of Advice", set up by Sir Thomas Picton in 1797, evolved into the "Council of Government" in 1831 and the subsequent "Legislative Council" which is in existence today.

469. Sir Thomas Picton who resigned from his post as Governor of Trinidad in 1803 later commanded a division under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War in which his distinguished military career earned him the gratitude of the House of Commons in November, 1813. On the 24th June in the following year the thanks of the House were again presented to him for his distinguished conduct in the campaign which led to the abdication of the Bourbons. He ended his brilliant and colourful career on the field of Waterloo leading his division to a charge with bayonets by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy was defeated. Legend has it that he was wearing a top-hat at the time as he regarded himself as senior to the Duke of Wellington and objected to saluting him.

470. The development of the Colony has proceeded on comparatively peaceful and constitutional lines. As long ago as 1802 on the conclusion of hostilities between England and Spain, the inhabitants of the colony, fearing that the island might be handed over to some other power by Britain in return for some concession elsewhere, petitioned the governor, praying that the island should remain under British rule. Evidently British rule had already, despite the vicissitudes of administration begun to reconcile the discordant elements in the colony and prepare the way for the evident progress of today.

471. Curiously, Spain was the first European colonial power to abolish slavery in its territories. This gesture took place in 1690 when an edict was passed to this end ; but it pertained to the aboriginal Indians and applied to Trinidad only. Spain could not, however, maintain this moral rectitude for long. Under economic pressure she introduced Negro slavery soon after.

472. This system of human exploitation has had a profound influence on the inhabitants, socially, morally and artistically. And so has had the related system of East Indian immigration which followed eleven years after the abolition of slavery by Britain in 1834.

473. The vast areas of cocoa and sugar cane, staple crops of the island and its mainstay before the discovery of oil, owe their cultivation to these two systems of human labour which disappeared when they were no longer economically tenable in the fact of the rising Industrial Age. The trade balance is principally maintained by the exportation of oil and its by-products of which the Colony was until recently the largest producer in the British Empire.

474. One of the greatest problems the administration has had to deal with in the Colony is the devising of a satisfactory system of education. While the basis of this must remain English, the complex nature of a cosmopolitan community has demanded a broadening of this basis to avoid the wounding of a variety of racial susceptibilities. This can be appreciated when, in addition to the officially recognised government-aided primary and secondary schools of high standard in every important centre,

of the Colony, there are private Muslims schools, Hindu schools, a Chinese school and a Spanish school staffed by Venezuelans from the neighbouring Republic. However, students from the Colony hold their own and even outstrip others in the best Universities of Europe and America. The present trend of education is undoubtedly from the purely academic to the technical and more immediately practical form of studies in keeping with the tendency accelerated by the war. Among the people handicraft, co-operatives, and back-to-the-land movement are noticeable. A number of "Youth Councils" or associations of young people seeking, in addition, a moral uplift, has made a welcome appearance.

475. Social welfare work, touching every aspect of the community, has long been successfully carried on by several religious bodies the most outstanding being that of the Roman Catholic Church to which the majority of the Christian inhabitants belong, chiefly as a result of the original conditions Spain attached to settlement in the island. Government has in recent years augmented this work by creating a department of its own with trained officers.

476. The Health Departments both of the Municipality and the Government are doing good work in hospital administration and the enlightening of the individual by lectures and hygienic demonstrations. Gone are the days of epidemics, rampant preventable diseases, and an undue high percentage of infant mortality.

477. An agricultural department with a trained technical staff and the Imperial College of Agriculture founded in 1921 keep the Colony abreast with the latest discoveries tending to the improvement of its soil and flora.

478. The Colony has shown progress in almost every sphere of activity. A slum clearance scheme with a housing and planning programme is ridding the town of objectionable and insanitary tenements ; an extensive water scheme is planned ; hospitals are being enlarged and their equipment brought up to modern standard ; and attention is paid to other essentials of welfare. The British Council, which began operation in the Colony in 1943, is playing a notable part in the encouragement of art, music and literature.

TOBAGO

479. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. It was visited in 1596 by Captain Keymis in the "Darling" and found to be uninhabited. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The Island remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side. These were followed by a second Dutch Company in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsons procured Letters Patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

480. In 1664 the grant of Tobago to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they themselves were compelled by the French Admiral Estras to evacuate the island. The Dutch Admiral Binks was defeated in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the island to the Duke of Courland who, in 1681, made over his title to a company of London merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Tobago was declared neutral: the subjects of all European Powers were at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace of 1763, by the Treaty of Paris Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

481. In 1781 Tobago was captured by the French under Duke of Bouillé after a most gallant defence by the Colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a French Force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler. It was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again re-conquered

in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

482. Tobago continued to keep its old institutions, its House of Assembly, its Legislative Council, its Privy Council and its numerous Law Courts until 1874 when the House of Assembly was abolished and a one Chamber Legislative Council formed.

483. The abolition of slavery, the great storm of 1847 when most of the sugar works were damaged, the introduction of beet sugar in Europe, the lack of capital and many other factors had by this time resulted in a very depressed state of trade.

484. Tobago finally became a Crown Colony in 1877 at the request of the Legislative Council following the disastrous Belmanna riots at Roxborough which cost the Colony a great deal of money.

485. The fall in the price of sugar and the failure of the Metayer system of cane farming gave the final blow to Tobago's independence and on 1st January, 1889, the island was annexed to Trinidad as a joint Colony.

486. Its financial affairs were run separately by a Financial Board and continued until 1st January, 1899, when economic conditions had deteriorated to such an extent that the island became a Ward of Trinidad and the revenue and government of both islands were merged.

487. The Government was formerly administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada, and a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council of the 7th February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons designated by Her Majesty.

488. By an Order in Council of 17th November, 1888, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new Colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the United Colony, who was *ex-officio* a member of the Legislative Council. One unofficial member of Council represented Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor, and three elected. The revenue, expenditure and debt of the islands remained distinct, but there

was freedom of commercial intercourse between them and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

489. By an Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1898, the Order in Council of November 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the Island of Tobago should become a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago ; that the revenue, expenditure and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the United Colony ; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled ; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad ; that all future ordinances of the Legislature of the Colony should extend to Tobago with the proviso that the Legislature should be able to enact special and local ordinances and regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the Colony.

490. This order in Council was brought into effect on the 1st January, 1899, by a Proclamation of the Governor. The post of Commissioner ceased to exist, and the post of Warden was created.

Chapter 3 : Administration

Central Government :

491. The Constitution of the Colony is prescribed by the Trinidad and Tobago (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, as amended by subsequent Orders in 1928, 1941 (2), 1942 and 1945.

492. The 1924 Constitution was of the form of semi-representative government so common in the West Indies. There were twelve official, six nominated unofficial and seven elected members. Three of the officials the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Treasurer, were *ex-officio* members. The remaining official members were nominated by the Governor. Official members were in a minority to unofficials, while elected members were considerably less than official and nominated members combined. The 1941 Order in Council made the constitution representative by equalising the numbers of elected members and other members. This was done by cutting out the nine

nominated official members and increasing the elected members to nine. When the post of Financial Secretary was inaugurated, that officer replaced the Treasurer on the Legislative Council.

493. The Executive Council, the composition of which is controlled by Royal Instructions passed in 1924, and 1941 has the same *ex-officio* members as the Legislative Council, as well as one nominated and four elected members.

494. On the 3rd August, 1945, an amending Order in Council was introduced, bringing into effect a new franchise. This step arose out of a recommendation of the West Indian Royal Commission which suggested the introduction of the adult franchise in the West Indian colonies. The Secretary of State therefore directed the Governors concerned to appoint Franchise Committees to make recommendations.

495. The Trinidad and Tobago Committee was appointed on the 16th May, 1941, and reported on the 19th November, 1943. By a majority vote they recommended adult suffrage, and reduced the qualifications of a legislator.

496. The Order in Council prescribed the following qualifications for election as a member of the Legislative Council. British nationality, adulthood, residence in Colony for at least two years or domiciled in the Colony, qualification as a voter, literacy and property qualification to the value of \$5,000 or over, or producing an income of \$480 per annum or income qualification of \$960 per annum. Government officials, ministers of religion, returning officers, bankrupts, persons under sentence of death or penal servitude or imprisonment for over one year, or persons of unsound mind were disqualified.

497. Voters must be adult and of British nationality, must have the same residential qualification as above and must also have resided in their electoral district for at least six months. Disqualified are bankrupts, persons under sentence of death or penal servitude or imprisonment for a period of over one year and persons of unsound mind.

498. In December, 1946, a resolution moved by one of the elected members of the Legislative Council that a committee be appointed to consider the reform of the Constitution was adopted. A Committee was appointed in February, 1947, under the Chairmanship of Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C. with 19 other members "to consider the reform of the Constitution and to submit

proposals to be forwarded to His Majesty's Government for a new Constitution having regard to the fact that (a) within recent years certain Colonies have been granted constitutions which placed them ahead of Trinidad, and (b) it is necessary that, in keeping with the spirit of the times ; the people of Trinidad and Tobago should be more fully associated in the management of their own affairs''.

499. The Committee reported on the 16th March, 1948, to the Legislative Council. The report was considered on the 30th April and the 3rd May, 1948, and was adopted with changes on the latter day. The report with four minority reports attached and accompanied by several memoranda both for and against was then sent to the Secretary of State by the Governor. While the report was being considered by the Secretary of State some of the members of the Legislative Council went to England to consult with him and finally the Governor was invited in September, 1948, for consultation. In January, 1949, the Secretary of State's outline of the new constitution was received by the Governor and it was immediately made public.

500. The new constitution is very close to the Majority Report of the Constitution Committee as amended by the Legislative Council. It provides the following—

A Legislative Council composed of the three *ex-officio* members, five nominated members and eighteen elected members presided over by a Speaker with neither an original nor a casting vote appointed by the Governor from outside the Council.

An Executive Council comprising the three *ex-officio* members, one nominated member and five elected members, the latter to be elected by the Legislative Council. The Executive Council is to be the chief instrument of policy.

A quasi-ministerial system in which members of the Executive Council will be associated with the administrative work of Government Departments.

Reserve powers of the Governor exercisable with the consent of the Executive Council, but in the event of their refusing to give such permission with the approval of the Secretary of State.

A Public Services Commission.

Local Government :

501. There are three municipalities in the Colony, one in the City of Port-of-Spain and the others in the Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima. These municipalities are regulated by local ordinances. The adult franchise has not yet been introduced, only qualified burgesses being eligible to vote.

502. The Port-of-Spain Council is comprised of 15 councillors who hold office for three years. One-third of these go out of office each year. Councillors elect five aldermen, and these hold office for three years.

503. The San Fernando Council is of much the same constitution, except that the number of councillors is nine and the number of aldermen three.

504. The Arima Borough Council is also similar, with six councillors and three aldermen.

505. In 1946, seven County Councils were set up in each of the counties or groups of counties in Trinidad and the Island-Ward of Tobago. The elections are on the basis of adult franchise and the number of elected members is 14 in Tobago, varying to eight in some of the other districts. They are presided over by the elected members for the corresponding constituencies of the Legislative Council and are of an advisory nature only.

Franchise :

506. Under the new franchise, the majority of adults irrespective of sex are now able to vote. The exceptions are a few persons who by nationality or default or a sufficiently long period of residence do not qualify. In numbers the electorate has now risen from about 30,000 to 260,000.

507. The eligibility to vote is now more or less equally divided between the sexes. Women can sit in the Legislative Council. There are two women (nominated) members.

Elections :

508. The first general election under the adult franchise was held on the 1st of July, 1946, for the Legislative Council. The elections were orderly with no instance of violence recorded. A system of symbols was introduced to enable the large percentage of illiterates to vote. That this was successful was proved by the

relatively small percentage of rejected votes. The response of the electorate was encouraging having regard to the fact that the system was new to the majority of the voters and the weather on that day was inclement. Of a total electorate of 259,512, 137,281 voted, the percentage being 52.9. Rejected ballots were 6.1 per cent.

509. The first general election for County Councils was held on the 28th October, 1946. The election procedure was practically the same as for the Legislative Council elections, except that the voters could vote for two candidates on one ballot paper. The election day was orderly and quiet, but the response of the electorate was not so good and only 36.8 per cent. voted. The percentage of rejected votes was 9.2. This increase was probably due to the added complication of voters having to vote for two persons on the same ballot paper.

510. A Committee has been appointed to consider the reform of the existing system of local government in the Colony exclusive of the three existing municipalities.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

511. The Colony of Trinidad and Tobago is divided into administrative districts as follows :—

1. County of St. George, excluding City of Port-of-Spain and Borough of Arima—6 wards.
2. County of Caroni—4 wards.
3. County of Victoria, excluding Borough of San Fernando—5 wards.
4. County of St. Patrick—4 wards.
5. Eastern Counties of St. Andrew, St. David, Nariva and Mayaro—10 wards.
6. Island Ward of Tobago—7 parishes.

512. The nine elected members of the Legislative Council represent North Port-of-Spain, South Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and the six districts shown above respectively. For the purpose of the County Councils the Eastern Counties have been divided into the two areas of St. Andrew-St. David and Nariva-Mayaro.

513. On 1st January, 1947, the County of St. Patrick was re-instituted as a separate unit under district administration. The combined Counties of St. Patrick and Victoria had been jointly administrated since 1933.

514. Each administrative district is under a government officer, called a Warden, who, with his staff of officers, supervises the affairs of the several wards. These include the assessment and collection of taxes on land and buildings, the collection of revenue accruing from licences for spirit and wine retailers, clubs, vehicles other than motor vehicles, cinemas, dogs, the removal of timber ; land sales and royalties ; market and abattoir fees ; and other licences and fees over which the Warden has no control e.g. firearm, court fines, hospital dues, &c. The Wardens are also responsible for the maintenance of government lands and buildings, Crown "traces" and fire control, markets and abattoirs, public cemeteries, recreation grounds, game preservation and the preservation of historic sites, the supply of water to areas devoid of water supply, the management of Government schools, and labour bureaux at the Warden's Offices. Each Warden is statutory chairman of the local health authority, old age pension and poor relief board and fire vigilance committee of his area. In addition he reports to Government on the general health, educational, agricultural conditions, &c., of his area.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Publicity :

515. In addition to 22 administrative reports of various Government departments, agenda for meetings of the Legislative Councils with such related documents as draft bills, minutes of proceedings of the Legislature, &c., 541 releases were issued to the Press during the year. Full publicity was obtained in the two sections of the morning Press. The same may be said of the weekly publications in every case where the news value of these releases was not lost or diminished by the passage of time.

516. Apart from the press releases referred to above, the information department also issued during the year, a total of 401 hand-outs or specially written articles supplied by the Central Office of Information at the request of the information branch of the Colonial Office and the British Council. Publicity accorded by the various sections of the Press to these articles involved the use of 10,261 lineal inches of space or 513 columns of newspaper space calculated at 21 inches to a column of slightly more than 2 inches wide. In 1947 the corresponding figure was 232.

517. Literature or other material received from the Central Office of Information was distributed as usual through the Information Officer's Department which despatched through the post 2,699 pieces of literature as against 789 in 1947. These included four distributions to 296 elementary and 42 secondary and private schools throughout the Colony. Deliveries by hand comprised 577 parcels.

518. During the year 42 resums of contents of the local press, comprising an average of about 2,500 words each, were prepared and forwarded to various specified sources overseas. This is distinct from 22 newsletters, which were forwarded to 55 addresses in the West Indies, the United Kingdom, various parts of Africa, Malta, New Zealand and the United States of America. The corresponding figure for 1947 was 29.

519. Part of the publicity efforts of the Information Officer's Department consisted of the despatch to the Information Department, London, and other sources in the United Kingdom of 79 photographs covering over a dozen different subjects. These depicted various aspects of life generally in the Colony, including building and social welfare enterprises. Two sets of photographs were also forwarded to the Attaché for Colonial Affairs, British Embassy, D.C.

520. During the year 275 public interest documents were sold at the Information Office. These included the report on the Legislative Council General Elections, 1946; Command 7120—Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies; Colonial No. 212—Development and Welfare in the West Indies 1945-46 and the Dalley Report on Trade Unionism in Trinidad and Tobago.

521. As against 89, 35 mm. Newsreels and shorts received during 1947, only 48 films of this size were received during 1948. Of this number 11 had been adopted from the British Council. This reduction in quantity was due to the fact that the projectors for the Mobile cinema service operated by the Education Department were standardised to 16 mm. thus reducing the outlet for 35 mm. films. The total number of films of this size handled by the film section of the Information Officer's Department during the year, was 392. At the end of 1947, it was 344.

522. A total of 2,759 issues of these 35 mm. shorts was made during the year to 44 cinemas which were operating in the Colony on 31st December, 1948, as well as to the Mental Hospital and the Leprosarium, compared to 2,796 issues in the previous year.

523. Extent of the projection given to the British way of life and thought and to happenings in the Empire generally, by the distribution, free of cost, of these 35 mm. films will be appreciated when it is stated that the exhibition of every film once every six months is ensured in each cinema by the compulsory British film quota of 8,000 feet per month and that the total seating capacity of these cinemas is estimated at 30,000.

524. In 16 mm. films, 57 shorts and 53 newsreels, making a total of 110 films of this size were received during 1948. Of these, 61 had been adopted from the British Council and the remainder were from the Central Office of Information. In 1947 the total number of films of this size received, was 97. The number of 16 mm. films in circulation at the end of 1948 was 345 compared to 264 at the end of the previous year.

525. Issues made of these 16 mm. films during 1948 totalled 1,099 as against 518 in 1947. The two mobile cinema units operated in Trinidad and a third in Tobago by the Education Department, received 146 of these 16 mm. films, while 249 were circulated among the seven mobile cinema units operated by private enterprise in Trinidad. The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Trinidad Music Association, Youth Organisations and individual members of the community and secondary schools were also supplied regularly with these films.

526. Shows given by official mobile cinema units during the year totalled 609 of which 445 were in Trinidad and 164 at Tobago. In 1947 the corresponding figures were 572 and 249 respectively.

527. The total estimated attendance at these free shows was 179,000 as against 194,000 in the previous year.

528. There were 1,620 official advertisements issued for various Government departments during the year and 41 for other British West Indian Governments. The figures for the previous year were 2,016 and 36 respectively. The full measure of official publicity of this kind will be appreciated when it is stated that in at least 75 per cent. of the cases there was an average of five publications of every advertisement.

Public Relations :

529. With the Colony-wide interest manifested in the agitation for constitutional reform it was inevitable that there should have been a correspondingly heavy increase in the demands made upon the Information Officer's Department in the sphere of Public Relations.

530. During the year over 400 public interest documents such as the Legislative Council General Elections, 1946 Report ; the County Council General Elections, 1946 Report ; the Dalley's Report on Trade Unionism in Trinidad were issued by the Information Officer's department to members of the Legislative Council, Heads of Government departments, all sections of the Press, the Public Libraries, the Municipalities, the Trades Unions, various Employers' Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, the Agricultural Society, the Sugar Manufacturer's Association, the Civil Service Association, the Caribbean Commission Secretariat and the heads of the leading religious denominations.

531. During the same period 278 columns of newspaper clippings on various matters of topical interest were collected and forwarded to the Secretariat, while 58 specially written articles and 90 photographs and/or sets of collotypes supplied by the Central Office of Information were forwarded to 17 Government departments, as specially suited to their needs. In nearly every instance warm appreciation was expressed of the usefulness of these articles and photographs.

532. Correspondence covering various matters appertaining to the Government of the Colony, a great deal of which should normally be directed to a Citizens' Advice Bureau, involved the despatch of over 1,900 letters. Of these 332 were to overseas sources. These do not take into account the 22 newsletters despatched to 55 different sources and the 432 odd questions submitted for reply on the air on "The People's Programme—What the People want to know" referred to under the head of "Broadcasting".

533. The above epitomises the efforts made by this department in the sphere of Public Relations in the task of :—

- (a) fostering a spirit of public service throughout the various departments of Government ;
- (b) assisting the Administration in assessing public opinion ;

- (c) preventing misconceptions and meeting criticism by increasing public knowledge of the activities of the various branches of the Public Service and of the reasons underlying declared policy of the Administration.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Weights and Measures :

534. The weights and measures used in the Colony are the English weights and measures ; the secondary standards, which are patterns of the Colonial standards are compared with the Colonial standards by the Custodians, viz., the Comptroller of Customs and Excise and the Director of Surveys, during the month of April once every three years and the Colonial standards are verified with the standards at the department of the Board of Trade once in every ten years.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

535. List of Main Newspapers and Periodicals published in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

MAIN NEWSPAPERS

<i>Title</i>	<i>Published</i>
<i>Port-of-Spain Gazette</i> ...	daily, except Mondays and day after public holidays
Trinidad Publishing Company's Group, comprising :—	
(i) <i>Sunday Guardian</i>	
(ii) <i>Trinidad Guardian</i> ...	daily, except Mondays and day after public holidays
(iii) <i>Evening News</i> ...	daily, except Sundays and public holidays
<i>Catholic News</i> ...	Saturdays only
<i>Caribbean Herald</i> ...	Saturdays only
<i>Vanguard</i> ...	Saturdays only
<i>Sportsman</i> ...	Sundays only
<i>The People</i> ...	Saturdays only
<i>The Clarion</i> ...	Saturdays only.

PERIODICALS
(Alphabetical Order)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Callaloo</i> ...	monthly	public affairs review, fiction, humour
<i>Caribbean Medical Journal</i> ...	quarterly	professional
<i>Caribbean Mercantile Journal</i> ...	monthly	commercial
<i>Civil Service Review</i> ...	bi-monthly	official organ of the Civil Service Association, Trinidad and Tobago
<i>C.I.C.</i> ...	annually	school magazine of St. Mary's College of the Immaculate Conception
<i>Diocese of Trinidad and Tobago</i> ...	monthly	religious
<i>G. G. Review</i> ...	monthly	commercial
<i>Guardian Guide of Trinidad</i> ...	annually	reference book
<i>Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago</i> ...	quarterly	self descriptive
<i>The Federated News Letter</i> ...	monthly	journal of the Federated Workers Trade Union
<i>The Hilarian</i> ...	annually	Bishop Anstey's High School magazine
<i>The Indian</i> ...	monthly	commerce, politics, religion, trade
<i>The Moravian Church News</i> ...	quarterly	religious
<i>The Observer</i> ...	monthly	organ of Indian opinion
<i>The Queen's Royal College Chronicle</i> ...	annually	self descriptive

PERIODICALS—*Continued*

<i>Title</i>		<i>Published</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>The Outlook</i>	...	monthly	cultural and economic
<i>The Spectator</i>	...	monthly	journal of Indian opinion
<i>The Trinidad Presbyterian</i>	...	monthly	issued under the auspices of the Presbytery of Trinidad
<i>Trinidad and Tobago Year Book</i>		annually	reference book
<i>Trinidad Baptist Messenger</i>	...	bi-monthly	religious
<i>Trinidad Muslim League Bulletin</i>		monthly	religious
<i>Tropical Agriculture</i>	...	monthly	journal of Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

Chapter 6 : Bibliography

536. The following publications constitute a selected list of social and economic reports and books on the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago arranged in chronological order :—

Geology of Trinidad, 1860. Part I of the West Indian Survey :
By G. P. Wall and J. C. Sawkins, F.G.S.

Catalogue of Plants Cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens,
Trinidad, 1865-70 : By Henry Prestoe.

History of Tobago, 1867 : By Henry Des Woodcock, Chief Justice
of the Island.

Trinidad, 1884 : By L. A. A. de Verteuil ; its Geography, Natural
resources, Administration and Prospects.

Trinidadinas, 1887 : By Jose M. Bodu : Chronological review of
events which occurred in the Island from conquest to 1887.

The Franchise Commission, Trinidad, 1888 : Proceedings of the
Royal Commission to consider and report as to the proposed
Franchise and division of the Colony into Electoral Districts.

Journal of the Field Naturalists' Club, Volume 1, 1892 : containing
papers read at the club meetings, extracts from the proceedings
of other similar societies, items concerning explorations and
explorers, collections and collectors, one of its special features
being economical natural history.

Iere, Land of the Humming Bird, 1893 : Specially written for the
Trinidad Court of the World's Fair, Chicago : By Henry James
Clarke, F.S.S.

Birds of Trinidad, 1894 : By Frank M. Chapman.

The Trinidad Reviewer, Parts I and II, 1899-1900 : By T. Fitz Evan
Eversley : containing papers or Essays on all the chief and
important matters relating to Trinidad either political, agricul-
tural, commercial, educational, or otherwise.

Little Folks Trinidad, 1901 : By Joseph A. de Souza : a short
descriptive, historical and geographical account of the Island.

Bitot's Spots in Trinidad : By Vivian M. Metivier, F.R.C.S., Ed.
Reprinted from American Journal of Ophthalmology, Vol. 24,
No. 9, September, 1941.

Small Pox in Trinidad : By R. Seheult, M.D. : on an epidemic of
Small Pox of irregular type in Trinidad during 1902-04.

A Survey of the Trinidad Medical Service, 1814-1944 : By R. Seheult,
M.D., C.M. (Edin.), 1948.

Sea Fish of Trinidad, 1910 : By Henry Vincent.

Trinidad Then and Now : By J. N. Brierley : series of sketches in
connection with the progress and prosperity of Trinidad and
the Author's personal reminiscences of life in the Island from
1874-1912.

Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago, 1924 : By the Government of
Trinidad and Tobago : Unofficial publication for the use of
those who wish to know something about the Colony and its
Institutions.

Silvicultural Notes, 1930 : By R. C. Marshall : notes on the Silvi-culture of the more important timber trees of Trinidad and Tobago with information on the formation of woods.

The Principal Timbers of Trinidad and Tobago : By R. C. Marshall, M.A. (Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago).

Problems of Trinidad 1933 : By Sir Norman Lamont, Baronet : a collection of speeches and writings on subjects connected with the Colony.

Emancipation Centenary in the West Indies, 1834-1934 : By Stephen M. Laurence, M.D., C.M., Ex-Member of the Legislative Council Ex-President of the Medical Board of Trinidad and Tobago, Ex-Member of the Education Board.

An Outline of the History of Trinidad, 1934 : By M. T. Benjamin.

Guide to Trinidad and Tobago, 2nd Edition 1936-1937 : By Ernest C. Digby : a comprehensive guide for tourists and visitors to these Islands.

Trinidad and Tobago Disturbances, 1937 : Report by Commission.

The Arena Massacre, Trinidad—documents relating to the massacre of the Governor Don Jose de Leon Y. Echales, other officials and missionaries at San Francisco de la Arena by Indians on 1st December, 1699 : collected and translated by Father P. J. Buissink, P.P., San Rafael, and published by the Historical Society of Trinidad and Tobago, 1938.

The Island of Tobago, British West Indies : By Lieutenant-Com-mander C. E. R. Alford, D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.), with a foreword by Sir Charles F. Belcher, Kt. Bach., O.B.E.

Fauna of Trinidad, Parts I to V : By William J. Kaye and others.

Historical Sketches, in four volumes : By Dr. K. S. Wise : published with a view to stimulating interest in the past history of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

Report of the Agricultural Policy Committee, Trinidad and Tobago, Part I, 1943.

Experimental Fishery Survey in Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana, 1945. Published by the Anglo-American Commission.

The Sea Fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago : By Dr. H. H. Brown, M.A. Ph.D. : Development and Welfare Bulletin, No. 2.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago : Law of the Constitution : By Charles Reis, Barrister-at-Law, 1st Edition, 1915 ; 2nd Edition, 1931 ; 3rd Edition, 1947 : brief history of Government and Laws under Spanish and British Rules ; 3rd Edition, revised and re-written, commemorating 150 years of British Rule, 1797-1947.

Report of the Legislative Council General Elections, 1946 : published in Trinidad, 1947.

Report on the County Council Elections, 1946 : published in Trinidad, 1947.

537. Additional information can also be found in the Blue Books of the Colony (up to 1938) and the various Departmental Annual Administration Reports, *Hansards* (Debates in the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago), *Royal Gazettes* and Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

- Col. 182 Agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Cmd. 6070 Labour conditions in the West Indies (Orde Browne).
- Cmd. 6174 West Indian Royal Commission 1938-1939—Recommendations.
- Col. 184 Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1940-1942 (Stockdale).
- Col. 189 Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1943-1944 (Stockdale).
- Col. 212 Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1945-1946 (MacPherson).
- Cmd. 6607 West India Royal Commission Report.
- 6608 West Indian Royal Commission Report (Engledow)—Report on Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry and Veterinary Matters.
- Cmd. 6654 Report of the West Indian Committee of the Commission of Higher Education in the Colonies (Irvine).
- Cmd. 6656 West Indian Royal Commission, 1938-1939. Statement of action taken on the recommendations.
- Col. 195 Nutrition in the British West Indies (Platt).
- Cmd. 7120 Closer Association of British West Indian Colonies. Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies (Montego Bay, Jamaica, September, 1947).
- Cmd. 7291 Part I.
- Col. 218 Part II (Proceedings).
- Col. 215 Trade Union Organisation and Industrial Relations in Trinidad (Dalley).

Maps of general interest on sale to the Public are as follows :—

- 1: 150,000 Topographical Map of Trinidad.
- 1: 50,000 Topographical Map of Trinidad and Tobago in 8 sheets.
- 1: 250,000 Road Map of Trinidad.
- 1: 250,000 Sketch Map of Port-of-Spain.

Report on West Indian Shipping services (Commonwealth Shipping Committee).

- Trinidad Sugar Industry—Report of Commission of Enquiry—1948.
- Travels in Trinidad : 1805—McCallum.
- Introduction to the geography of Trinidad—1861—Fortune.
- Transactions of the Scientific Association of Trinidad : Vol. 1.—1863—1869—Fortune.
- Historical and statistical view of the Island of Trinidad—1865—Hart
- Oisiaux de l'île de Trinidad : 1866—Leotaud.
- Trinidad ; Historical and descriptive—1866—Gamble.
- Almanack, 1866—1868 : 1871—1872 : 1874—1875 ; 1878—1879—Guppy.
- Trinidad and the other West Indian Islands and Colonies—1861—Hart.
- Historie de la Trinidad—1876 : Borde.
- Colony of Tobago—1884 : Hay.
- Trinidad journal d'un missionnaire dominicain des Antilles anglaises—1893 : Colthonay.
- Geography of Trinidad and Tobago—1894 : de Suze.
- History of Trinidad, 2 Vols.—1896 : Fraser.
- New illustrated guides to Trinidad—1901 : Paget.
- History of the Port-of-Spain water question and the events which led up to the occurrences of 23rd March, 1903 : Paget.
- Present prospect of the famous and fertile Island of Tobago—1901 : Poyntz.
- Book of Trinidad—1904 : Jackson.
- Trinidad and Trinidadians—1910 : Inniss.
- Coronation Souvenir—1911 : Franklin's.
- Unification—United West Indies—1912 : Rippon
- Guide to Trinidad : Collins.
- John Morton of Trinidad—1916 : Morton.
- My Missionary memories—1923 : Grant.
- Trinidad and Tobago—1928 : Grant.
- Fifty wasted years—1938 : de Verteuil.
- Glory Dead—1938 : Calder-Marshall.
- Guide to Trinidad : Collens.

538. Technical publications of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and the Caribbean Commission.

	Price per Copy			
	U.S. \$	Sterling	Francs	Guilders
<i>(a) Fisheries Series</i>				
The Crawfish Industry of the Bahamas (Mimeographed Pamphlet) ...	0.10	-/8	25.00	0.20
Fresh and Brackish Water Fish culture (Mimeographed Pamphlet) ...	0.10	-/8	25.00	0.20
An Experimental Fishery Survey in Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana ...	0.25	1/3	60.00	0.50
Guide to Commercial Shark Fishing in the Caribbean Area ...	1.00	5/-	225.00	2.00
The Spiny Lobster Industry of the Caribbean and Florida ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
<i>(b) Crop Inquiry Series</i>				
Livestock in the Caribbean (Crop Inquiry Series No. 1) ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
Grasses and Grassland Management in the Caribbean (Crop Inquiry Series No. 2) ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
Grain Crops in the Caribbean (Crop Inquiry Series No. 3) ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
Root Crops and Legumes in the Caribbean (Crop Inquiry Series No. 4) ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
Vegetables in the Caribbean (Crop Inquiry Series No. 5) ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
The Sugar Industry of the Caribbean (Crop Inquiry Series No. 6) ...	1.00	5/-	225.00	2.00
<i>(c) Trade Bulletins</i>				
The Sugar Trade of the Caribbean (External Trade Bulletin No. 1) ...	1.00	5/-	225.00	2.00
The Cement Trade of the Caribbean (External Trade Bulletin No. 2) ...	1.00	5/-	225.00	2.00
The Fish Trade of the Caribbean (External Trade Bulletin No. 3) ...	1.00	5/-	225.00	2.00
The Tobacco Trade of the Caribbean (External Trade Bulletin No. 4) ...	1.00	5/-	225.00	2.00
<i>(d) Miscellaneous</i>				
Caribbean Medical Centre ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
Caribbean Tourist Trade : A Regional Approach ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
Forest Research within the Caribbean Area ...	0.50	2/8	115.00	1.00
Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium ...	1.50	7/8	340.00	3.00

	<i>Price per Copy</i>			
	<i>U.S. \$</i>	<i>Sterling</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Guilders</i>
<i>(d) Miscellaneous—Contd.</i>				
Industrial Development of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States—Report of the United States Section, Caribbean Commission	1.50	7/6	340.00	3.00
Memorandum on Significant Developments in the Area in relation to the First Session of the West Indian Conference	0.10	—/6	25.00	2.20
Nutrition, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry : Meeting of Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, August, 1943	0.10	—/6	25.00	0.20
Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for 1942-43	0.25	1/3	60.00	0.50
Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for 1944	0.25	1/3	60.00	0.50
Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for 1945	0.25	1/3	60.00	0.50
Report of the Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States for 1946 in Dutch, English, French and Spanish	0.25	1/3	60.00	0.50
Report of the Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States for 1947 in English, French and Dutch	0.25	1/3	60.00	0.50
Report of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados, March 21st to 30th, 1944	0.10	—/6	25.00	0.20
Report of the West Indian Conference, Second Session, held in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States of America, 1946	0.10	—/6	25.00	0.20
Report of the West Indian Conference, Third Session, held at Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, F.W.I., 1948	0.10	—/6	25.00	0.20
Monthly Information Bulletin in English, French, Dutch and Spanish Single Copy	0.20	1/—	45.00	0.40
Annual Subscription	2.00	10/—	450.00	4.00

61°

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

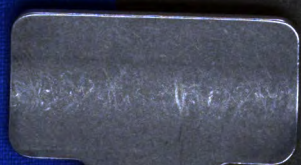
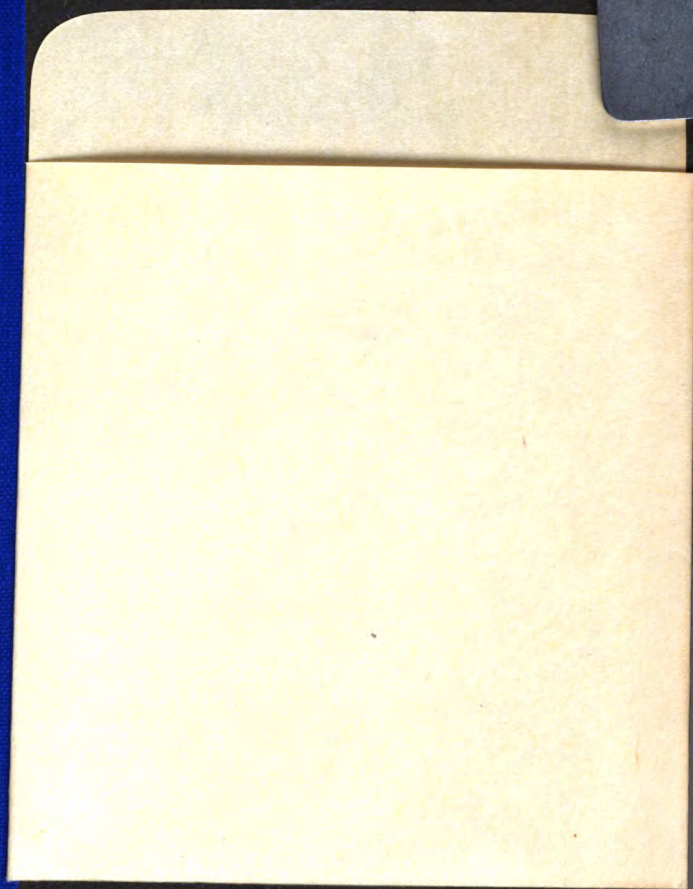
ADEN	FIJI	NORTHERN
BAHAMAS	GAMBIA	RHODESIA
BARBADOS	GIBRALTAR	NYASALAND
BASUTOLAND	GILBERT AND	ST. HELENA
BECHUANALAND	ELLICE IS.	ST. LUCIA
PROTECTORATE	GOLD COAST	ST. VINCENT
BERMUDA	GRENADA	SARAWAK
BRITISH GUIANA	HONG KONG	SEYCHELLES
BR. HONDURAS	JAMAICA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. SOLOMON	KENYA	SINGAPORE
ISLANDS	LEEWARD IS.	SWAZILAND
BR. SOMALILAND	MAURITIUS	TONGA
BRUNEI	FEDERATION	TRINIDAD
CAYMAN ISLANDS	OF MALAYA	TURKS AND
CYPRUS	NEW HEBRIDES	CAICOS IS.
DOMINICA	NIGERIA	UGANDA
FALKLAND IS.	NORTH BORNEO	ZANZIBAR

A standing order for selected Reports or for the complete series will be accepted by any one of the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses : York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Post Orders : P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1); 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

A deposit of £4 (four pounds) should accompany standing orders for the complete series.

ORDERS MAY ALSO BE PLACED THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER





UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
wils 1948
317.298 G798t
Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Annual report of Trinidad and Tobago for



3 1951 002 226 270

Minnesota Library Access Center



9 ZA R02 D04 S17 TH I